The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

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THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Cuttacorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 29,100,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA
Branches and Agencies ...

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalny)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Kobe	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tientsin
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tokyo
	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Canton
Karachi	Ipoh	Foochow
Delhi	Klang	Hankow
Amritsar	Seramban	Peking
Rangoon	Taiping	Tientsin
Tavoy		Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES ISLAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Pukoi, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Iloilo, Medan.
NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-6 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £2,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,562,500
Reserve Fund £1,562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of Interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
Z. E. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund $21,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Tsinanfu
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
10, Churchgate Street

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.
Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. „ 5,380,000
HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK.
Manager

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS
Bombay and Deccan.
56, Modows Street,
BOMBAY.

The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) YOUR TASTE
(2) YOUR STYLE
(3) YOUR FASHION
These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.
'The Silk' you have been admiring' is available
—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
115, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI,
MODERATE CHARGES,
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 503, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

CONSUMPTION.
Cure guaranteed by Serum-injections even in advanced or Third Stage when Drugs or Chemicals fail to cure Tuberculosis or Phthisis.
Send for Literature.
P. S. Ganla, M.D.
America.
SERUM-THERAPIST.
Specialist in Consumption and Scrofula.
Address ARYA PHARMACY, BOMBAY No. 9

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers by a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 5109.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.
By order of the Purchase and Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trusts Revenue Office).
A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising:—
Gunny bags, bags of waste papers, kegs of sizes, barrel staves and ends, Barrel hoops, scrap iron, hoop iron old, drums, bags of wire, cases and crates and scrapwood, household requisites, miscellaneous, etc., etc.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed with in 3 days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,004 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will on TUESDAY the 2nd day of April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 4 Dino Chamber at Mr. [illegible] Haji Tyeb's Godown in Curimji Buildings at Khan Bazar, Mandvie, by order of Narsoomal Gopaldas Pamnani and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Chunilal Sahajan and Bros.
Ex. S.S. "Niels Nilson."
B. G. M. B. K. Bombay, Made in Java.
251 bags Java White Sugar.
B. K. M. B. K. Bombay, Made in Java.
251 bags Java White Sugar.
S. B. O. M. B. K. Bombay, Made in Java.
251 bags Java White Sugar.
S. B. O. M. B. K. Bombay, Made in Java.
251 bags Java White Sugar.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid within 2 days from the date of sale and the goods cleared from Docks. The above goods will be sold on delivery order.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,001 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.
On WEDNESDAY the 3rd day of April, 1918 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Puttonji Khimji and Co.'s Godown at Khan Bazaar, Mandvie, by order of Hajt Mirza Mahomed Ali Yezdi and on account and at the risk of Mirza Ahmed Shisho Furuszaday Isphany:—
Ex. S.S. "Niels Nielson."
B. G. M. B. K. Bombay, Made in Java.
251 bags Java White Sugar.
AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).
By order of Messrs. Puttonji Khimji & Co. at their godown at Khan Bazaar Mandvi and on account and at the risk of Mirza Ahmed Isphany.
Ex. S.S. "Neil Nielsen."
W. R. M. B. K. Bombay made in Java.
251 bags Java white sugar.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Rahimtoola Abdul Rahim.
Ex. S.S. "Neil Nielsen."
P. W. A. M. B. K. Bombay, made in Java
251 bags Java white sugar.
P. W. A. M. B. K. Bombay made in Java
251 bags Java white sugar.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid within 2 days from the date of sale and the goods cleared from the Dock. The above goods will be sold on delivery order.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE NAINSOOKS.
On THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, next to the Post Office, by order of Mr. Mustafa Bin Abdul Latiff and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Hajee Seyed Mohamed Razvani and Sons of Port, Bombay.
35 bales Sassoon's White Nainsooks each 50 pieces No. 999, 50 inches into 20 yards arrived per S.S. "Mahanada" and entered in the Bonded Warehouse.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale against the delivery orders and the balance shall be paid and goods removed from the Dock Bonded Warehouse within 3 days from the date of sale.
All expenses such as duty, fees, etc., to be paid by the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTINGS.
On THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1918 at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, next to the Post Office by order of Narsoomal Gaudias, Enquire and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Syed Mahomed Razvani and Sons.—
A. N. 1078 D. S. & Co. 572-76—5 bales Sassoon's White Shirtings, each 120 pieces No. 2 B. arrived per S.S. "Malabar," and entered in the Bonded Warehouse.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale against the delivery orders and the balance shall be paid and goods removed from the Dock Bonded Warehouse within 3 days from the date of sale.
All expenses such as duty, fees, etc., to be paid by the purchasers.
J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st April, 1918.

VERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 4 annas.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisments are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly ....Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy ..... ONE Annas.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

LOST.

A small FOX TERRIER PUP. About 4 months old. Black head and ears. Black mark on back, long tail. Answers to name of "Willie." STRAYED from Worli Hill Sunday morning. Finder will be rewarded. Apply Box No. 700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE WESTERN DAIRY CO., opposite Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay, under purely European Supervision and Control. DAIRY PRODUCE. Pure Milk and Fresh Butter supplied twice daily to local customers. Milk delivered in securely sealed bottles. Pure Ghee in 1lb. tins nett Re. 1 per lb. PROVISION DEPT: Cheese Bacon, Hams, Teas, Coffees, etc. Best Brands of Australian, American, English and Indian Preserved Goods stocked. Prices on application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes, English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Biz stock of Press Buttons, plated and Brass, spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR Co., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc. etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box. No. 388, Bombay. 1800

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dyname, Motor, Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the Owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotatio to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SMITHY NUT COAL for Blacksmiths' use for sale at the STEAM and HOUSEHOLD COAL TRADING Co., Opp. 11th Lane Khetwadi Back Road, near Cama Bag. 3349

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforte and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced TEACHER, knowing English and Gujrati. Apply TEJOO KAYA, New Nagpada, Bombay. 3418

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE to go to Japan, only those experienced in cotton and piece-goods need apply with terms to Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3378

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60 p.m. Applicants should state their age and send testimonials to ESMAILJEE MAHOMEDALLY, Govt. Contractor, Deolali Camp. 3452

WANTED.—A MATE with Master's certificate for a steamer in the upcountry. Apply personally to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, personally. 3453

WANTED.—AN X-RAY OPERATOR on Rs. 25. Candidates having practical study of Electric works specially in connection with X-Ray need apply only to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, State General Hospital, Baroda. 3462

WANTED.—An experienced TEACHER, strong in English and Mathematics, to teach my children in 6th and 7th standard. Apply to HAKIM SINGH Thakarwadi via Lonavla, Dist. Poona. 3425

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED.—A HINDU CLERK having good knowledge of English and Gujerati correspondence and experience in cotton business and of mercantile line to join immediately. Pay according to qualification. Apply Messrs. JETHA DEVJEE & Co., Bhajipala Lane, Mandvi. 3451

WANTED.—Competent SURVEYORS for Lines and Levels on Tunnel works with former experience. Pay up to Rs. 200, according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars enclosing copies of certificates and stating salary required to GENERAL MANAGER, the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 3426

WANTED.

WANTED—New or second-hand BOILER 30 by 7½ by 160 lbs. or 150 lbs. working pressure. Apply Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3410

WANTED.—At Nasik or Deolali, a small COTTAGE, FLAT or PORTION of FLAT, for a month or two, European quarter. Rent must be very moderate. Apply to Box No. 26, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3428

WANTED—OIL ENGINES must be in first class condition and in perfect running order, Diesel or Semi-Diesel type of one hundred B.H.P. to four hundred B.H.P. Full details and particulars are required, also state price, apply to Box No. 976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3225

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—2 STEAM LORRIES in working order, any reasonable offer entertained. Apply to NUSERVANJI RUTTONJI NAZIR, No. 5, Dalal Street, Fort. ...3339

FOR SALE—3½ H. P. MOTOR CYCLE with side car, maker "Centaur," brand new. Apply LAKHMIDAS PREMJI, Topivala Building, Sandhurst Road.

FOR SALE—Large and small CIRCULAR SAW BENCH with blade. Large and small Band Saw Machines with blade and two self-starters for oil Engines. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum.

FOR SALE—Wolseley MOTOR CAR 4-5 seater, 4 cylinder, 16 H.P., complete with all necessary things and tools, in very good order. Price Rs. 7,250. Apply to Box No. 25, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Paulins Ready-made WATER-PROOF dressed Paulins of any size, immediate delivery at Rs. 3 per sy. yard. For sample apply to E. K. PALIA, Bruce Lane, Fort Bombay. 3384

FOR SALE.—A complete ICE PLANT for making 5 tons ice daily, costing Rs. 1,35,000, now for Rs. 85,000. Ether system. Apply Particulars, PROPRIETOR, Rama Ice Factory, Delhi. 3461.

FOR SALE.—About 100 galvanized iron sheets, size 4ft. x3ft 2in. thick 1/6" weighing each sheet about 1md. 7srs., good for ship making. What offer. Apply PROPRIETOR, Rama Ice Factory, Delhi. 3460

TO BE SOLD.—One CALENDER MACHINE, 60 inches 4 Rolls with Donkey 14 Horse Powers, and one BRITTANIA BOILER, of Marshall & Co. pressure 100 pounds. Both machines are open for inspection any time during the day at Shewri Cross Road, opposite Matunga Mill in the factory of Khatu Mahomed Janawar. For further particulars apply to HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES LD., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2042

TO BE LET.

FOR HIRE.—32 MOTOR SHEDS at Powala Street, Charni Road, Opp: Ry: Hotel, each separate or two or all 32 together Apply same place. 3450

TO BE LET—From 1st April, 1918, fine and spacious OFFICE PREMISES fitted with E. L. & Fans on the first floor of Old Secretariat Building at Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, Fort, Bombay. Apply to the RECEIVER, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3419

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FIREWOOD FOR SALE.

A large quantity of tent pegs suitable for fuel. Material can be seen at Cotton Depot, B. P. T. Railway. Tenders will be received by the undersigned on the 6th April, 1918, up to 5 p.m. The rate offered must be per 1,000 pieces.

Geo. W. D. BREADON,
Captain,
Dy. Controller of Timber Supplies, Bombay.
3407

NOTICE.

WANTED—PURCHASERS of a Kerosine Oil Engine, 12 B.H.P., open for view in the Municipal Office, to be sold by auction on 20th April, 1918.

M. R. DHOLAKIA,
Chief Officer
Barsi, 12th March, 1918. 3119

NOTICE.

WANTED—Experienced PLUMBERS to work up house connections (labour only) at a rate in terms of pipe length. Quote experience and terms. For particulars see personally or apply to the undersigned.

M. R. DHOLAKIA,
Chief Officer.
Barsi, 12th March, 1918. 3120

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7900.

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Subovorseers, Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices commence from June, 1918.

Candidates for admission to the Suboverseers Class must have passed one of the following examinations:—

1. The School Final Examination.
2. The European High School Examination.
3. The full senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
4. The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices takes place on the 11th June, 1918, at 10 a.m.

Applications with one rupee registration fee should reach the Superintendent on or before 31st May, 1918."

(Sd.) H. N. ALLAN,
Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 27th March, 1918. 3431

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned shares have been vested in the und signed by the Government of India under section 7 of the Ener Trading Act, 1916. Persons having claims or liens against the shares are required to register same with the undersigned on before 22nd April, 1918, failing which no claim or lien will be r cognised and the shares will be dealt with in such manner as th undersigned may deem proper. The certificate numbers of th shares can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Name of Shareholder.	Name of the company in which the shares are held.	Number of shares.	Class of shares, if any.
Arthur Berg	Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	5	Ordinary.
Do.	Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	5	Preference 7 p. c. cumulative
Do.	Swan Mills Ltd.	5	Ordinary.
Alfred Bergmann	Central India Mining Co., Ltd	10	Ordinary.
Do.	Ahmedabad Electricity Co., Ltd.	6	Ordinary.
Von. H. Peinen	Bamankua Manganese Co., Ltd.	130	...
Curt Paul Beyer	New Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	5	Preference
Do.	Do.	8	Ordinary
Do.	Bank of India, Ltd.	20	..
Alfred Otto Baurle	Tata Mills, Ltd.	40	Ordinary
Hans Bramsch	Jumna Ginning & Pressing Co. Ltd.	5	..
Dr. Christopher Becker	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.	3	Preference
W. Denso	Bamankua ManganeseCo.,Ld.	15	Ordinary.
Julius von During	Jumna Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd.	30	..
G. H. Ermer	Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd	6	Ordinary.
Gustav Hermann Ermer	Do.	2	Ordinary.
G. H. Ermer	Phoenix Mills Ltd.	5	Ordinary.
Gustav Hermann Ermer	Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ltd.	7	Ordinary.
Do.	New Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	10	Ordinary
Willy Grimm	Mandra Bhon Railway Co., Ltd.	45	Ordinary.
Do.	Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd.	30	Preference.
Do.	Do.	10	Ordinary
Do.	Bamankua Manganese Co., Ltd.	40	Ordinary.
A Van Gudpen	Jumna Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd.	50	..
Mrs. Hermann Holste	Tapti Valley Railway Co., Ltd.	8	Ordinary.
Do.	Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	7	Cumulative Preference.
Do.	Ahmedabad Prantij Railway Co., Ltd.	3	Ordinary.
Otto Hoffmann	New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	6	Ordinary.
Franz Harlinghausen	Pearl Mills Ltd.	4	..
Do.	Eastern Chemical Co., Ltd.	10	Ordinary
Do.	Do.	1	Deferred.
A. C. Kohler	Vaso Mumbai Mills Ltd.	1	Ordinary
Gustav HermanKrumbiegel	Tapti Valley Railway Co.,Ld.	2	Ordinary
Do.	Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ld.	5	Ordinary
Gustav Kuhweide	Tata Mills Ltd.	20	Ordinary.
Achaiz von DemKnesebeck	Jumna Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd.	15	..
Rudolf Lehnhart	Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	3	Ordinary
Do.	Marsland Price & Co., Ltd	25	Preference.
Joseph Lehnbart	Do.	50	Preference
F. Lischka	Central Provinces Railway Co., Ltd.,	26	Ordinary (original issue).
Do.	Mandra Bhon Railway Co., Ltd.	11	Ordinary.
Do.	Bundi Hydraulic Lime & Cement Co., Ltd.	100	Ordinary.
Do.	Tata Mills Ltd.	10	Preference.
William Lustig	Marcks & Co., Ltd.	5	..
C. P. Carl Muhl	Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2	..
Julius Meyer	Bamankua Manganese Co., Ltd.	5	Ordinary.
Karl Michaelie	Do.	275	Ordinary.
Max Ostermayer	Chhoi Silk Mills Co., Ltd.	2	Ordinary.
M. Ostermayer	Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	21	..
G. Kuhweide	Do.	3	..
K. S. Nicholson	Do.	3	..
H. Blascheck	Do.	3	
O. J. Roetting	Bundi Hydraulic Lime & Cement Co., Ltd.	100	Ordinary.
August Heinrich Rinne	Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	10	Ordinary
Max Rommel	Western India Transport Co., Ltd.	30	..
Carl Friedrick Ehrhardt Schultz	Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	10	Cumulative Preference.
Carl Friedrick Ehrhardt Schultz	Sun Mills Ltd.	10	Ordinary.
Do.	Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	4	Preference 7 p. c. cumulative
Do.	Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd.	30	Preference
Do.	Eastern Chemical Co., Ltd.	50	Ordinary
Do.	Do.	5	Deferred
Mrs. Adele Schultz	Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd.	18	Preference
Hans Smidt	Bundi Hydraulic Lime & Cement Co., Ltd.	75	Ordinary
Fraulin Hedwige de Swinarska	Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	7	Ordinary.
Fraulin Helene de Swinarska	Do.	5	Ordinary.
Monsieur Le Comte Miecilas de Swinarska	Do.	5	Ordinary.
Richard Spier	Pearl Mills Ltd.	100	..
Richard Tileman	Bamankua Manganese Co., Ltd.	375	Ordinary.
Fritz Zoller	Thacker & Co., Ltd.	10	..
A. Berg	Volkart's United Press Co., Ltd.	5	..
C. Bessrich	Do.	5	..
Friedrich Zoller	Do.	1	..

Canada Building, Home Street,
Bombay, 26th March, 1918.

P. S. MELLOR,
Custodian of Enemy Property.

PUBL... NOTICES.

PETRO... ING.

COUPON BO... CARDS may be obtained fr... e of the under- signed on and af... proximo on payment of Rs. 9 ASSISTANT C... R'S OFFICE, Head Police O... rol Supplies). Bombay, 29th ... M. J. GILES, 3458 As... troller for Petrol.

THE PERSIAN ... TEAM NAVIGA- TION ... G., LTD.

READY STE... Suez. Intending shippers ar... d to apply for freight and pass... HAJI SULTANA... BIBBY & CO., 3457 ... 9th Rampart Row.

WANTED.—A ... ed EUROPEAN MILLER ... GER for one ... this leading Flou... C. P. Preferred. will be given to ... Also an Engineer. Salary according ... ations. Apply with copies of testim... ox No. 27 Advt. Dept., "Bombay ... 3459

GREAT INDIAN ... LA RAILWAY. (Incorp... England.)

TRAIN SERVIC... SE OF EASTER HOLIDAYS FR... LA, KHANDALA AND MATH... R, BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY ... April, 1918, a SPECIAL ... with which the train from Mal... connect at Neral) will leave Lonav... for Bombay. C. RUMBOLL, Bombay, 30th ... Traffic Manager. 8. 262

IT IS HER... IED for the information ... lic that the SHARE CERTI... o. 1438 of the Madhavji Dha... Co., Ltd., standing in the n... andas Valabha- das has been LO... Any person dea... share will do so at his own ... sponsibility. GORDH... LABHADAS. Barbhaya M... Post N... 30th March, 19... 3454

WE HEREBY ... TICE TO THE PUBLIC ... AIJI ANANDJI, who was a work... in our Karachi firm under the n... a Devji and Co., Karachi, has be... D from working partnership from 28th ... h, and therefore inform the publi... nor ... sal with him in any way on our ... and those who will after this publi... will do at their own risk and a... rs. Jetha Devji and Co., is not respo... in any way for the same. Further, we ... with ... the power-of- attorney given t... the ... Dyalji Anandji. JETHA DEVJEE & CO., Bombay, 30th March, 1918. 3455

NOTI...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAMJI DHOSE... IRPAL has con- tracted to sell the undermentioned property to me (i.e., (han say hey). All persons therefore having any claim or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, ... possession, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, ... or otherwise howsoever are hereby ... ired to make the same known in writing ... he undersigned at his shop, 51 Tar ... anpur Street, Khadak Mandvi, Bombay, within ... days from the date hereof, otherwise the sa... will be completed without reference to ... such claim and all such claims, if any, ... ll be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF ... PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel ... leasehold land or ground with the ... tenement or dwelling house ... thereon situate lying and being ... Bhandi ... Street on the Elphinstone Land Estate ... on lease from the Port Trust, ... Fort in the registration Sub-District of ... mbay, contain- ing by admeasurement two ... or thereabouts and eight-tenths ... square ... of the Bombay and registered in the Book ... entry No. 576 and in the book of the Bo... bay Municipality under B Ward ... 4849, ... reet Nos. 7-9 and assessed by the Director ... Land Revenue under New Sur... No. 31... and bounded as follows:—On ... wards ... he South by the property of K... Ladh... deceased, on or towards the N... by the ... property of Tokar- sey Kanji, on ... wards ... the East partly by the land in the ... ration of Sutar Mowjee Pragji and pa... land ... in the occupation of Manji bai ... of Haji ... Salley Mahomed Haji Tar Mah... and ... or towards the West by the ... Street ... which land was granted under ... Lease bearing ... day the 11th ... ber 1890. Dated this ... arch, 1918. ... EY MANSEY, Purchaser, 51, Tantan... Khada... M... 3456

THE LIFE ... DEPENDS ON— WHA... Good rel... water colours, Paints, Varn... Distemper, etc., which give s... attractiveness, The Best ... or these is— KAPAI... THERS, CONTRACT ... UNDERTAKEN AT D... CAN. No. 357 A... man Street,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Sha Haragovandas Chhaganlal and on account and at the risk of Thakar Hemraj Jeram:—

1 cask about 36 lbs. Fast Green No. 1.
1 cask about 604 lbs. Fast Blue No. 45.
5 cases about 250 lbs. Congo Red Farsi Puri without number 2os. 19452, 17307 19787, 19621 and 19815.
1 case Congo Rd Farsi Syce Ghodo 50 lbs. No. 20.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES KHAKI GIN 5 BALES KHAKI PAGDI CLOTH AND 3 BALES BLACK GINS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort, by order of Seth Maganlal Dulabhbhai and on account and at the risk of Seth Tulsiram Karamchand trading at present under the name of Seth Tulsiram Jagatram.

2 bales each 30 pieces khaki gin No. 2 and 41 yards.
3 bales each 25 pieces khaki gin No. A. A. A and 41 yards.
4 bales each 25 pieces khaki gin No. B. B. B. and 41 yards.
3 bales each 50 pieces Khaki pagdi cloth No B. 10 and 38 yard.
1 bale 50 pieces khaki pagdi cloth No. B. 70 and 38 yards.
1 bale 194 pieces khaki pagdi cloth No. B. 59 and 22 yards.
3 bales 81 piece black gin No. 1515 and 41 yards (in good condition.)

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 3RD APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SLAE OF 5 CASES CONGO PARSI, 1 CASE CONGO HOUSE, 1 CASK FAST GREEN, 1 CAK FAST BLUE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Hargovinddas Chhaganlal at their yarn godown at Panjrapole First Lane and on account and at the risk of Thaker Hemraj Jeram.

1 cask fast greed about 361 lbs.
1 cask fast blue about 604 lbs.
5 cases Congo Parsi Pari about 250 lbs.
1 case Congo Parsi size horse about 50 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 7TH APL, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), NEAR SLATE ROAD IN THE LANE JUST OPPOITE TO GRANT ROAD STATION, NEAR, A. S. MOTOR WORKS, IN OLD SEV SADAN BANGALOW.

Auction Sale of specially made order by well-known makers teak and blackwood fancy carved household and offi furniture, big Milner safe with stand, American safe, Office clock by Messrs. Parkin Fraudsham, rich brass table and hang lamps, very beautifully framed big wall mirrors, blackwood wooden boxes, fehta boxes, blackwood seats, rich glass at crockery ware, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 7th April, 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public action at the above place (where the goods ar arranged for sale) very rich specially made to order by well-known makers season tea and blackwood richly carved and highly polished drawing, dining and bedroom, furnuture including dining tables, dining armchairs, rich chesterfield drawing room complete suite, chesterfield sofas made by wel-known makers, richly made very decent almyrahs, glas door office cupboards, plateglass door, ver handsome strongly made show cpboard, rch mahogonized single and double woode cots, iron cot, marble top tables, dressing ables, dressing chest of drawers office writig tables, dinner wagon, side board, rocking cairs, fancy tiled teapoys, American safe, big Milner safe with stand, richly framed big wallmirrors, wooden benches, carved blackwood wagon table, marble top pier table, carved apoys, blackwood boxes, blackwood mehta box, big blackwood seats, rich bras table and hanging lamps, hurricane lanterns, picturs galishas, office clock by Messrs. Parkinson and Frandsham, Regulator clock, glass and cockery ware and other sundry goods.

The property of a privat gentleman.

Catalogues will be publish and the goods are on view.

P. S.—The above furnittre is worth having and so the lovers of havin ice furniture are invited to inspect.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1918

CRAWFORD & COS SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUBLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MANVI KATHA BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola , Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees and on accoun and risk of Motil Mulji, the sole surviving mortgagor, and the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagors Moolji Inderji and Mulowlal Moolji and pursuant to the power f sale reserved to the Mrtgagees under the indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th of anuary, 1908, and mad between the said Moolji Inderji, Motilal Joolji and Madhowl Moolji as Mortgagos of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and th the consent of the Mrtgagees of an Indenture of second Mortgage dated 6th day of Ornary, 1915 executed by the said Motil Moolji and Maneckbai widow of Madhvlal Moolji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Action on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of Aril, 1918 at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together wi the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situat, lying and being o the East side of the Kalba Bazaar or Dongri Street without the Fort f Bombay and in e Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 250 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property belonging o the Trustees f the Sat Tar Mosque, of the South by the property of Tejpar Khtao, on the East by the Syed Makbri Street, on the West by the said Dongri Strst, and which premises are registered i the Books of th Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 6604, Od Survey No. 9, and New Survey No. 247, and assessed by the Collector of Municipl Rates and Tas under Ward "B" No. 111, Street No. 6769, and are in the occupation of the tenant of he said Mortgagors.

For further particulars nd conitions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortagees at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES OF SASSOONS NAINSOOKHS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd April, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 29 Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. Ali Azgar and Ahmed Garji and on account and risk of Messrs. Mirza Mahamood and Mirza Ahmed Shirazi:—

4 bales Sassoons Nainsookhs No. 999 mark 127—50 pieces of 20 yards in each bale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods should be cleared away the next day on payment of the balance money.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome rich old blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, dining tales and chairs, revolving top writing tale English sofas and settee, low chairs, diwing room cabinets glass door, single and dible almyrahs, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, dressing chest, marble top dressing and washhand tables, writing table, office chirs, large and small durries brass and iron, single and double bedsteads, tle and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Dhessels carpets, etc., etc., the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice Norman Kemp, and other gentlemen.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st April, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO EX. S.S. "CULNA."

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms, by order of the concerned the following damaged goods landed ex. s.s. "Culna."

2 cases Eau De Cologne.
2 cases Envelope.
3 cases Venus Hill Mantles.
1 case Tropical Helmets.
1 case Medicine (B. & W.)

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 587-589; Case Nos. 23 Dongri Street.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

DARK DEEDS OF BLACK SHEEP TO AN END.

The sum total of their crimes mercilessly exposed.

True Justice meted out to Peg.

Mrs. Zund's Tricks Utterly Thwarted.

Her hopes ruined.

Most Exciting Scenes in the

Fourth and the Last Instalment of

"THE PEG OF THE RING"

From Saturday 30th March

Satday, Sunday Prize Shows at 3-30 & 5-15

and

EVRY NIGHT AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 (S.T.)

Our next feature

JACKO! JACKO!!"

NEW

ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone No. 2417.

WORLD-RENOWNED

CANY ANTI-RHEUMATISM BALM

Most effective remedy for headach colds, neuralgia, Sciatica and all nerve pains.

Pri per bottle, annas 8

(Literature sent on request)

Bhick Cullianjee & Co.,

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists

SAIKH MEMON STREET

Branch: Samm Bldgs., Crawford Market

BOMBAY.

"A Real Miracle Indeed."

That is an Indian gentleman's opinion of the results of using Erectruss and hundreds of others have written the appreciation in similar terms. Many sufferers tried other remedies without result, but found Erectruss "a real miracle indeed."

The Erectruss is based on Dr. Biel's Principle of "Obstruction Impermeable" and is therefore safe, sure, reliable and *perfectly natural*, the cure being effected by an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part of the body.

As a sure cure for Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, Erectruss is unequalled and the name behind it is a guarantee of its efficiency. Costing only Rs. 15. (plus postage, etc.) Erectruss is a "health investment" well worth consideration. Learn more about this wonderful instrument by writing for Free Descriptive Booklet to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Erectruss

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THREE FINAL EPISODES

of the Great Pathe Serial

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

HOW DOES IT ALL END?

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 5-30 & 9-30
To-day at 5-30 & 9-30
To-day at 5-30 & 9-30

Edgar Warwick's Popular Company

"THE COURT CARDS"

TO-DAY, EASTER MONDAY MATINEE at 5-30 p.m.

Be in the Boom! BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.
The Court Cards are guaranteed under the Pure Fun Law.
The Court Cards on a world tour of 10,000,000,000 inches.
The Court Cards PASSED BY THE NONSENSOR.
Plans at Theatre

BOOK YOUR SEATS TO-DAY. TELEPHONE No. 288.

THE FINALE!

THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)—opposite the Cama Baug

Screen this week the conclusive parts of the glorious Serial.

"JUDEX"

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Naturally the most absorbing and the most captivating portion of the whole story. Here you see the peaceful and the happy reunion of Banker with his sorely tried daughter; here you see the last die cast by the dreadful yet dainty Diana Monti; here you see the blissful couple, JUDEX and Jacqueline, at last getting their much belated reward—mutual LOVE!

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COERCION AND PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN KAIRA.

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL.

TO STAND BY THE RYOTS.

By Mahatma Gandhi.)

NADIAD, Mar. 28.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

Talati's one aim.

In the District of Kaira the crops for the year 1917-18 have, by common admission, proved a partial failure. Under the Revenue Rules, if the crops are under four annas the cultivators are entitled to full suspension of the Revenue assessment for the year, if the crops are under six annas but over four annas, half the amount of assessment is suspended. So far as I am aware, the Government have been pleased to grant full suspension with regard to one village out of nearly 600, and half-suspension in the case of over 104 villages. It is claimed on behalf of the Ryots that the suspension is not at all adequate to the actuality. The Government contend that in the best majority of villages, crops have been over six annas. The only question, therefore, at issue is, whether the crops have been under four annas or six annas, as the case may be or over the latter figure. Government valuation is, in the first instance, made by the Talatis assisted by the chief-men of the villages concerned. As a rule no check on their figures is considered necessary; for it is only during partial failure of crops that Government valuation of crops may have to be challenged. The Talatis are as a class obsequious, unscrupulous and tyrannical. The chief men are especially selected for their docility. The Talati's one aim is naturally to collect full assessment as promptly as possible. One sometimes reads accounts of assiduous Talatis having been awarded 'Pugrees' for making full collection. In applying to the Talatis the adjectives I have, I wish to cast no reflection on them as men. I merely state the fact. The Talatis are not born, they are made; and rent-collectors all the world over have to cultivate a callousness without which they could not do their work to the satisfaction of their masters. It is impossible for me to reproduce the graphic description given by the Ryots of the recent collectors which the Talatis chiefly are.

Govt's Valuation biased against Ryots

My purpose in dealing with the Talatis is to show that the Government's valuation of the crops is derived, in the first instance, from the tainted source and is presumably biased against the Ryots. As against their valuation we have the universal testimony of ryots, high and low, some of whom are men of position and considerable wealth, who have a reputation to lose, and who have nothing to gain by exaggerations except the odium of Talatis and possibly higher officials. I wish to state at once that behind this movement there is no desire to discredit the Government or an individual official. The movement is intended to assert the right of the people to be effectively heard in matters concerning themselves.

Mr. Gandhi's full Enquiry.

It is known to the public that Mr. G. K. Parekh and Mr. V. J. Patel invited and assisted by the Gujarat Sabha carried on investigations, as also Messrs. Deodhar, Joshi and Thakkar of the 'Servants of India Society.' Their investigation was necessarily preliminary and brief and therefore confined to few villages only. But the result of their enquiry went to show that the crops in the majority of cases were under four annas. As their investigation not being extensive enough, was capable of being challenged—as it was challenged,—I undertook a full enquiry with the assistance of over 20 capable, experienced, and impartial men of influence and status. I personally visited over 30 villages and met as many men in the villages as I could, inspected in these villages most of the fields belonging to them and after a searching cross-examination of the villagers, came to the conclusion that their crops were under four annas. I found that among the men who surrounded me, there were present those who were ready to check exaggerations and wild statements. Men knew what was at stake if they departed from the truth.

Rabi and Kharif Crops.

As to the 'Rabi' crops and the still standing 'Kharif' crops I was able by the evidence of my own eyes to check the statements of the agriculturists. The methods employed by my co-workers were exactly the same. In this manner nearly four hundred villages were examined and with but a few exceptions, crops were found to be under four annas, and only in three cases were they found to be over six annas. The method adopted by us was so far as the 'Kharif' crops were concerned to ascertain the actual yield of the whole of the crops on individual villages and the possible yield of the same village in a normal year. Assuming the truth of the statements made by them, this is admittedly an absolute test and any other method that would not bring about the same result must be rejected as untrue and unscientific, and as I have already remarked, all probability of exaggeration was avoided in the abovenamed investigation. As to the standing 'Rabi' crops the eye was the eye estimate and it was tested by the method abovementioned.

Government Metohd of Valuation.

The Government method is an eye estimate and therefore a matter largely of guess work. It is moreover open to fundamental objections which I have endeavoured to set forth in a letter to the Collector of the District. I requested him to treat Vadthal,—a well-known and ordinarily well-to-do village of the District with the railway line passing by it and which is near a trade centre as a test case, and I suggested that if the crops in that village were proved to be under four annas as I hold they were, it might be assumed that in the other villages less fortunately situated crops were not likely to be not more than four annas. I had added to my request a suggestion that I should be permitted to be present at the enquiry. He made the enquiry, but rejected my suggestion and therefore it proved to be one-sided. The Collector has made an elaborate report on the crops of that village, which in my opinion I have successfully challenged. The original Government valuation, I understand, was twelve annas, the Collector's minimum valuation is seven annas. If the palpably wrong methods of valuation to which I have drawn attention and which have been adopted by the Collector, are allowed, for, the valuation according to his own reckoning would come under six annas and according to the agriculturists it would be under four annas.

An Impartial Committee Advocated

Both the report and my answer are too technical to be of value to the public. But I have suggested that, as both the Government and agriculturists hold themselves in the right, if the Government have any regard for popular opinion, they should appoint an impartial committee of inquiry with the cultivator's representatives upon it, or gracefully accept the popular view. The Government have rejected both the suggestions and insist upon employing coercive measures for the collection of revenue. It may be mentioned that these measures have never been totally suspended and in many cases the Ryots have paid simply under pressure. The Talatis have taken away cattle, and have returned them only after the payment of assessment.

In one case I witnessed a painful incident:—A man having his milch buffalo taken away from him, and it was only on my happening to go to the village that the buffalo was released. This buffalo was the most valuable property the man possessed and a source of daily bread for him. Scores of such cases have already happened and many more will no doubt happen hereafter if public opinion is not ranged on the side of the people. Every means of seeking redress by prayer has been exhausted. Interviews with the Collector, the Commissioner and his Excellency have taken place. The final suggestion that was made is thus:—

Result of interviews with Officials.

Although in the majority of cases people are entitled to full suspension, half suspension should be granted, throughout the District, except for the villages which show by common consent, crops over six annas. Such a gracious concession may be accompanied by a declaration that the Government would expect those who have ready means, voluntarily to pay up the dues, we the workers on one part undertaking to persuade such people to pay up the Government dues. This will leave only the poorest people untouched. I venture to submit that acceptance of this suggestion can only bring credit and strength to the Government. Resistence of popular will can only produce discontent, which in the case of fear-striken peasantry such as that of Kaira can only find an underground passage and thus demoralise them. The present movement is an attempt to get out of such a false position, humiliating alike for the Government and the people. And how do the Government propose to assert their position and so-called prestige? They have a Revenue Code giving them unlimited powers without a right of appeal to the Ryots against decisions of the Revenue authorities. Exercise of these powers in a case like the one before us in which the Ryots are fighting for a principle, and the authorities for prestige would be a prostitution of justice or a disavowal of all fair play. These powers are:—

Prostitution of Justice.

(1). Right of summary execution.

(2). Right of exacting a quarter of the assessment as punishment.

(3). Right of confiscation of land, not merely 'raiatwari' but, even 'Inami' or 'Sanadia' and the right of keeping a man under hajat.

These remedies may be applied singly or

(Continued in Column 6.)

MOVEMENT SPREADING.

VICTIMS OF COERCIVE MEASURES

(From our special Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Mar. 29.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

Coercion not General.

The situation in the Kaira district is tense with expected developments. The ryots in the villages have taken their misfortunes on a sporting spirit—or to be more apt with a spirit of fatalistic resignation, so characteristic to their race and tradition. There are indications that the authorities mean business this time and attempts are being made to bully the ryots into submission. Coercion, however, has not become active nor yet so general. But it appears that the authorities intend to inspire fear among the villagers by singling out their victims and trying to make examples of them.

In the village of Vadthal (Nadiad Taluka), one Shanker Daji whose instalment amounts to Rs. 45 and odd was served with a notice on 7th February, 1918, and his whole property valued at Rs. 10,000 was attached. Another ryot, Motiram Trumbakram, who had to pay assessment, including local cess amounting to Rs. 80, was served with a similar notice. A third man, Patel Shanabhai Hirabhai, whose case was reported in the "Chronicle" last month, was also served with a notice. No action has been taken against the last two as yet.

Resolution of Ryots not Shaken.

Notices have been issued to the defaulting ryots in almost all the villages, though no coercive action has yet been taken on a large scale. Neither the threats of the authorities nor the actual resort to coercion has shaken the resolution of the ryots. They are firm in their resolve and are optimistic that "Truth will conquer in the end." It is touching to see their simple faith in the justice of their cause.

Of course, the authorities either think the other way or are too much obsessed with consideration for their own infallibility and prestige. Coercive processes are issuing in many villages. In one village alone—Kathana—in the Kapadwanj Taluka, at least ten people were muleted not of their own belongings, but those of their wives, daughters or daughters-in-law.

People muleted of belonging.

1. Lallubhai Dharamdas, owns 25 bighas of land, owing to his failure to pay the assessment the Circle Inspector (Revenue) took away one of his wife's silver anklets, weighing 40 tolas.

2. Shana Talsi, owns 20 bighas, offered a quantity of cotton in payment of revenue demand. The cotton was refused and one of the silver anklets belonging to his wife was taken away.

3. Shana Prahlad, owns 15 bighas, also silver anklet belonging to his wife taken away.

4. Pardhu Hanu, owns 20 to 25 bighas, necklace belonging to his daughter-in-law was taken away.

5. Bakore Bhulhatsing, owns 15 bighas, silver anklet belonging to his wife bights, silver anklet belonging to his wife taken away.

6. Arat Bhulhatsing, similar to No. 5.

7. Mathur Bhavsingh, owns 20 bighas, necklace belonging to his wife taken away.

8. Shankerlal Himmat, owns 15 bighas, similar to No. 7.

9. Jalam Haribhai, buffalo had been attached first. Taking into consideration the inconveniences, some ornaments belonging to his daughter, who had come to stay at her father's house for a few days, taken away and buffalo returned.

10. Tribhovan Himmat, cow worth Rs. 30 taken away.

11. Jivanlal Narottam, his house was searched and nothing valuable found there.

Arrivals from Bombay.

All these things are to be auctioned on 2nd proximo. The poor people feel it acutely, but none the less have not lost their courage and are clinging resolutely to fate. I am collecting other instances in other villages. In Kathana already 30 notices have been issued to those whose houses have not yet been searched.

Mr. Gandhi has been called away from headquarters in the meanwhile in connection with some important engagements. He is due here about the 1st proximo. His lieutenants are proceeding with the propaganda work in the villages and hundreds of people have already signed the pledge, printed in the "Chronicle" the other day.

This morning Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Ratansi D. Morarji arrived from Bombay and spent a busy time visiting some of the villages. An account of their doings will be posted to-morrow.

400 FARMERS TAKE THE VOW.

(From another Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Mar. 28.

The movement is on and is spreading like wildfire. A number of volunteers, working under the instructions of Mr. Gandhi, are moving about in villages, holding meetings and explaining to the people, why, in face of official stubbornness, they should resort to Satyagraha. Up to this time meetings have been held at:—

Matar, Sayla, Machhial, Khandhali, Limbasi, Trarja, Kathana, Kathlal, Vadthal, Torna, Sanj, Anara, Kasar, Ajarpur, Samarkha, Uttersanda, Narsanda, Vansl and Pansora.

More than four hundred farmers have signed the declaration up to this date. Some of these are very big land-holders. The farmers generally seem to be determined to stand by what they have said as to the crops through their leaders, and are prepared to suffer any consequences that may so arise. And yet they do not seem to be free from fears of the zoolum of the petty officers of the village. To-day, the people—as well as the officers—are under a hard test. Let us wait and see who wins.

At Vadthal, the whole village unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

"This public meeting of the residents of Vadthal unanimously declares that this year the crop of our village has been less than four annas and therefore we have a right to demand the full suspension of the revenue of our village. But the Government did not pay any heed to what we said, and therefore we accept the advice given by Mahatma Gandhi at Nadiad: and resolve to sign the declaration issued by him."

The second resolution, protesting against the circular of the Collector in relation to the payment of revenue, and urging him to at once pass orders, suspending the revenue that now remains to be collected, was also unanimously passed.

Hundreds of notices of *chothai* (these notices are issued when people do not pay up their revenue before a fixed date, and then they have to pay 1th of the assessment as fin) are being issued and the people are emphatically told that if they do not now pay up the revenue, coercive measures will at once be resorted to. Instances of such measures are being brought to our notice which will be reported afterwards.

The following volunteers are at present working in Kaira:

Messrs. V. J. Patel, S. G. Banker, K. N. Desai, Dr. Hariprasad, Messrs. I. K. Yajnik, S. D. Parikh, M. K. Pandya, Fulchand Bapooji Shah, Hariprasad Hittechhu, Lallobhai K. Desai, K. V. Desai, Malwankar G. V., K. K. Patel, D. J. Trivedi and K. M. Khandwala. Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Ratansy Dharamsey and P. K. Telang are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

IN MATAR TALUKA.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTS OF OPPRESSION

(From a correspondent.)

NADIAD, Mar. 30

Mr. I. K. Yajnik and Mr. Dahyabhai left on 28th morning for Tranja, a village in the Matar taluka as the presence of a deputation there was urgently solicited. In their way they left at Kaira a few copies of Mr. Gandhi's memorable speech at Naad and of the notice published by him afterwards. At Matar they met a number of Home Rulers and other enthusiastic men who assured them that the people of the village would firmly withold all arrears of revenue. After distributing a few copies of the literature and the notice there they reached Tranja in the afternoon and arrangements were speedily made for holding a public meeting after supper and for calling the leading men of a few adjoining villages. In response to the invitation, some 20men from Machhiel at about 5-30 p.m. and before Mr. Yajnik had talked with them for half an hour 9 of them signed the pledge of passive resistance. At night Mr. Yajnik delivered a lecture in which he briefly reviewed the history of the campaign from the very start and appealed to the audience to be prepared to suffer the loss even of land and liberty to secure juster streatment and greater liberty for the future. Great enthusiasm prevailed among those present and men from Tranja, (16 had signed before) from Ashlali and 7 from Nandod signed the pledge.

Late at night Mr. Yajnik and Mr. Dahyabhai left for Limbashi as some complaints had reached them from Sayala. All these proved to be only too true. For going to Sayala on 29th with some leading gentlemen of Limbashi it was found that the headman and police patel of that village was suspended from his office for his "misbehaviour"—evidently for having signed the pledge a few days before. Moreover the circle inspector Mr. Keshavalal Parkadas who had been there on 28th instant had not only threatened the passive resisters—and every man is a passive resister there—with all sorts of coercive measures but had gone to the length of ordering three agriculturists to stand animallike on four feet in case they did not pay their dues immediately. Two emphatically protested again the unlawful order, one of them on the ground of ill-health and only one stood as ordered in the sun for about half an hour. This act of oppression coupled with the suspension of the Talati—which was also ordered on 29th evidently for his alleged complicity in the present campaign—and of the headman has only made matters worse as can be judged from the fact that nine more men of that little village signed the pledge yesterday. The story of sudden suspensions and oppression is going round from village to village and is stiffening the backs of peasants in their determination not to pay their dues this year.

Yesterday night Mr. Yajnik addressed a meeting of the people of Limbashi where upon 16 more men some of them owning as many as 50 and 70 bighas signed the pledge. Chanor, Sekhupur and other villages have also paid but little and they are soon expected to hoist the peaceful flag of passive resistance.

The deputation reached Khandhali late at night yesterday. Mr. Yajnik had a short chat with a few people this morning and some 8 more men (9 have already done so) signed the pledge of passive resistance.

BOMBAY RACE COURSE

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

Mr. J. Reynolds, the Acting Secretary of the W. I. T. C., invited the representatives of the Press to meet him at the Turf Club Office on Thursday last, as he desired to have their suggestions on the proposed alterations and improvements that are necessary on the Bombay racecourse in order to relieve the intense congestion that was experienced before the Totalizators, in both enclosures, during the last racing season. About half a dozen representatives of the Bombay Press met him as desired and he explained the projects they had in view. One of the chief difficulties in the way of any improvement on the Bombay Race Course is the want of space. The question of enlarging the present structures thus becomes a very difficult problem as it is not possible to encroach any further on the vacant ground between the first and second enclosures, it being an old Hindu burial ground. Mr. Reynolds has hit on an ingenious device to enlarge the Totalizators and thus provide more room for selling tickets; for payment another structure will have to be built. If Mr. Reynolds' plan is adopted it will necessitate important structural changes which will change present appearance of the Totalizators. Special windows will be reserved for ladies and this alone will be a very welcome improvement. Mr. J. Merven, who has had considerable racing experience in France, was also present at the meting and he suggested that the Pari Mutuel System, as adopted in France and elsewhere, may be substituted for the totalizator. Mr. Merven thinks that the Pari Mutuel can be adopted here with little expense and less time. However worthy of consideration his suggestion is, it is not possible, for the present at least, to entertain the idea. Though it is recognized that the present stand in the first enclosure is inadequate and antiquated, it will not be possible for the present to alter it in any way as the nature of the soil forbid, the erection of any large and substantial building in that locality. It has been proposed that a small stand capable of accommodating some hundreds of people may be built alongside the members' stand for people of the first enclosure. It is to be hoped that these necessary improvements will greatly ameliorate the present state of things that gave rise to such dissatisfaction.

HARDWAR GURUKULA ANNIVERSARY

(From a Correspondent.)

HARDWAR, Mar. 30.

The Gurukula anniversary has commenced. The gathering is large as usual. On the 27th Dr. Sadler and Sir Ashutosh Mukerji, of the University Commission visited the University. They were both favourably impressed with what they saw and were specially interested in the question of medium of instruction which the Gurukhula has solved. Dr. Sadler addressed the students in English. He spoke feelingly in response to the speech of welcome delivered by the Principal and dwelt upon the importance of building up the vernacular.

The anniversary proper commenced on the 28th. Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhushan of Calcutta presided over the morning sitting. In his opening address on Sanskrit he referred to the Gurukula as the chief seat of sanskrit learning designed to save our ancient culture from extinction. A student read a learned and erudite paper on Sanskrit. An interesting and informing discussion in all interested in the question of the medium Sanskrit followed the President's speech.

A Rangoon message says:—

In the matter of certain manuscripts said to be preserved in the India Office, the Burma Educational Syndicate have received intimation that the Government of India have made a reference to the Under-Secretary of State for India requesting the return to Burma of the manuscripts after the war. Steps are being taken to complete all effective manuscripts and ascertaining their value. At the quest of the Local Government certain pali manuscripts required by His Majesty the King of Siam for the Vajiranana National library, Bankok, are being acquired.

Continud from Column 3.

all together, and unbelievable though it may seem to the public, it may be mentioned that notice of the application of all these remedies at the last have been issued. Thus a man owning two hundred acres of land in perpetuity and valued at thousands of rupees, paying a small assessment rate may, the will of the authority lose the whole of it, because for the sake of principle he respectfully refuses voluntarily to pay the assessment himself and is prepared meekly but under strong protest to submit to penalties that may be inflicted by law. Surely vindicative confiscation of property ought not to reward for orderly obedience which properly handled can only result in progress all round and in giving the Government bold and a frank peasantry with a will of its own.

Appeal to Press and Public.

I venture to invite the press and the public to assist those cultivators of Kaira who have dared to enter upon a fight for what they consider is just and right. Let the public remember this also that unprecedentally severe plague has decimated the population of Kaira. People are living outside their houses in specially prepared thatched cottages at considerable expenses to themselves. In some villages mortality has been enormous. Prices are ruling high on which owing to the failure of crops they can ill take little advantage and have to suffer all the disadvantages thereof. It is not money they want, so much as the voice of a strong unanimous and emphatic public opinion.

M. K. GANDHI.

We have received the following telegram from Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas from Nadiad:

Visited villages. Authorities confiscating lands. Cultivators bravely cheerfully suffering. Duty commands standing by them. High time Bombay moved in matters. Authorities action great reflection on British Administration.

JAMNADAS.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

-COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	.. ..	1,000
,, ,, Imports	.. ..	Nil
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value	.. ..	26.37
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot	.. ..	30.56
New York 10-30 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	(May	32.61
	(July	31.93
New Orleans opening 9-30 a.m.	(May	31.45
	(July	30.61

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
March	24.7
April	24.6
May	24.[illegible]
June	23.9
July	23.9

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
March	23.[illegible]
March-April	23.[illegible]
April-May	23.[illegible]
May-June	23.[illegible]
June-July	22.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. Mar. 28th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	30.80
May	30.55
July	30.29

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.23
,, ,, Fully Good	17.73
,, ,, Fine	18.16
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	18.36
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	19.46
,, ,, ,, Fine	19.86
,, Broach Good	21.90
,, ,, Fully Good	22.16
,, ,, Fine	22.40
,, Scinde Good	17.23
,, ,, Fully Good	17.73
,, ,, Fine	18.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
,, Exports to Great Britian	
,, ,, to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York May	32.71
,, ,, July	32.06
Spot Cotton at New York	34.25
,, ,, Orleans	33.50
Futures at New Orleans May	31.67
,, ,, July	30.68
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	92½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 30.

The bazaar quotations this morning were Rs. 780 for Fine Broach May, Rs. 710 for Fine Khamgaon Akola May and Rs. 650 for Fine Bengal May, but these quotations were purely nominal as buyers were willing to pay even higher prices but could not find sellers. Many of the offices are closed for the Easter Holidays, and there is generally a holiday feeling in the market. In fact it may be said that the market is partially closed.

Holders of ready cotton are firm and are not inclined to make concessions. The enquiry to-day was very moderate for the reason above given.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 28th March 1918.

Cotton	7,574 bales.
Wheat	15,975 cwts.
Linseed	1,724 ,,
Rape, &c.	476 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,349 ,,
Castorseed	10,150 ,,
Rice	17,212 ,,
Myrabollams	604 ,,
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	11 ,,
Jowar	2,321 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	835 ,,

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 26-6.
Sovereign, Rs. 16-5.
Silver Ready ex-duty, Rs. 103-12.

COURSE OF PRICES OF MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS.

Comparison of prices from the beginning of the War upto date.

STANDARD CLOTHS.	A 1-8-14 Rs. a. p	B 9-1-15 Rs. a. p.	C 8-1-16 Rs. a. p.	D 2-12-16 Rs. a. p.	E 16-2-17 Rs. a. p.	F 20-3-18. Rs. a. p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—						
Ralli's "Farl" No. 2000 ..	5 14 6	5 4 0	6 4 0	9 0 0	7 12 0	16 0 0
,, ,, 100000 ..	6 13 0	6 4 0	7 10 0	10 0 0	9 1 0	16 8 0
Dewhurst's "Rupee" No. 5	7 4 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	10 6 0	18 8 0
,, "BBB" ..	9 2 0	9 2 0	9 4 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	23 0 0
Bates' No. 12838	9 12 0	9 5 0	9 8 0	13 0 0	12 10 0	----
GREY JACONETS—						
Ralli's No. 18	3 9 6	3 0 0	4 1 6	6 0 0	5 0 0	9 9 0
GREY MULLS—						
Ralli's No. 1030 ..	0 14 6	0 13 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 5 6	1 12 9
GREY DRILLS—						
Pepperell "Dragon" ..	10 8 6	10 9 0	12 6 0	18 14 0	15 11 0	24 8 0
Ralli's "Masjid" No. 425 ..	7 4 0	6 14 0	8 4 0	12 0 0	8 14 0	16 12 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—						
Ralli's No. 9389	7 8 0	7 8 0	9 2 0	12 12 0	11 0 0	----
Liepman's No. 1500 ..	10 5 0	10 2 0	11 12 0	17 0 6	14 8 0	25 8 0
Horrockses' "O" ..	10 4 0	10 8 0	11 0 0	15 8 0	15 8 0	27 0 0
,, "AO" ..	20 8 0	20 0 0	22 14 0	36 0 0	33 0 0	54 0 0
H.B.T.C. "40,000" ..	12 6 6	12 3 0	13 4 0	17 4 0	17 4 0	28 4 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—						
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090 ..	2 0 9	2 0 0	2 9 0	4 0 0	3 1 0	4 6 0
,, ,, 1900. ..	1 11 0	1 8 0	2 2 0	3 1 0	2 7 0	3 9 0
,, ,, 39020 T.B. ..	2 14 9	2 13 0	3 5 0	5 0 0	4 6 0	6 13 0
Graham's 88/8888 ..	2 8 6	2 8 0	2 10 0	4 5 0	3 4 0	4 12 0
,, "Tippoo" W/WWW ..	2 9 0	2 8 0	3 1 0	4 10 0	3 12 0	6 4 0
Greaves' 8000 T. B. ..	3 2 8	3 1 6	3 4 0	5 4 0	4 10 0	----
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520 ..	1 14 6	1 14 0	2 5 6	3 13 0	2 12 0	4 0 0
WHITE MULLS—						
Ralli's 6/60/600	4 2 6	4 3 0	4 7 0	6 6 0	5 10 0	10 3 0
,, 6000	4 14 6	4 15 0	5 3 0	7 2 0	6 6 0	12 8 0
,, 50/55/60	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	5 6 0	4 12 0	----
,, 88	3 11 0	3 8 0	4 3 0	6 4 0	5 3 0	9 10 0
Ritchie's 975	3 5 0	3 0 0	3 7 0	5 12 0	5 6 0	8 0 0
,, 615	2 3 6	2 15 0	3 0 0	4 6 0	4 14 0	8 0 0
,, 66999	2 11 6	2 11 0	3 1 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	6 7 0
,, 86093	2 15 6	2 15 0	3 5 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	6 12 6
Greaves' 5060	1 10 6	1 10 0	1 14 6	2 3 6	2 10 0	3 10 0
Fleming's 8080	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	2 3 0	2 12 0	----

A.—Normal basis at the beginning of the War.
B.—Lowest prices through financial stringency and heaviest stocks and American Cotton at 4·25d.
C.—Beginning of speculative rise.
D.—High prices through speculation.
E.—Reaction.
F.—Highest rates owing to scarcity of stocks and speculative demand and rise of American cotton to 24.26d. and Egyptian 30.56

Bank of Madras, [illegible]

SHARES.

Commenting on the share situation in our weekly report of the 22nd February last, we remarked:—

"It has to be remembered that the beginning of spring—and the time is not far distant—is going to witness the resumption of military and naval operations on a more colossal scale than before, and the gaze of the market would naturally be drawn to the news that may pour in from the various theatres of war, placing all other factors outside the sale of consideration."

The incidents that have occurred during this week fully justify the view that we then expressed and we have now been confronted with the spectacle of a series of nervous and slumping markets. The news of the commencement of the Titanic struggle of Thursday last on the Western front, coupled with the bombardment of outskirts of Paris, was stamped on the market on Saturday, with the result that the market was glutted with selling orders. Important brokers were seen splitting their large holdings, regardless of price. Rates began to tumble like a house of cards. The rot continued with unabated virulence on Monday when a further precipitate fall was evidenced. Matters seemed to have reached a Climax on Tuesday, when the market was the scene of an absolute collapse and buyers were difficult to be attracted at any price. The market has since been closed owing to the holidays and re-opens on the 2nd April.

The slump, during the three days that the market was open, has been tremendous and far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine Bear. Big scrips like Nagpores and Standards have suffered a decline of over Rs. 150 and smaller shares have fallen in proportion. The drop in Madhavjee has been on various rumours, even more pronounced in the face of the carrying dividend of Rs. 300 for the past half year.

In addition to the heavy liquidation of "Long" interest, short sales have evidently reached collossal proportions. Although the present range of values appears temptingly low for buying ventures, a spirit of profound diffidence seems to prevail. The future course of the market hinges entirely on the character of news that may be received during the next few days; and until news of a more re-assuring nature is forthcoming, the present depression is likely to be accentuated, and the market may go lower still. The situation judged in the light of recent events, is one of considerable nervousness and the wisest policy would be to wait and watch the trend of events.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 29.

Since our last report dated 22nd instant there was a rise of 8 annas per cwt. in all sugars but our market declined to the extent of about 12 annas to one rupee per cwt. all round on lower advices from Karachi and reports that Dutch steamers will be allowed to bring sugar to India and afterwards again advanced by four annas owing to good demand and strong advices from Calcutta and Karachi. The two steamers which are reported to have left Java for Bombay have not yet arrived but are expected soon. The s.s. Duiloa is bringing 10,000 tons of Mauritius Crystals in April, Java market is very quiet without any business doing at present as the question of freight is not yet settled. It is rumoured that a Japanese Liner will run continual service between Java and Bombay and Karachi but it is not yet confirmed.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 18-0-0 eq. 22s. F. B. Harbour stocks 125,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 15-12-0 eq. 19s. F. B. Harbour stocks 25,000 bags.

Sec. Boil Dry Rs. 18-0-0 eq. 22s. F. B. Harbour stocks 5,000 bags.

Sec. Boil Soft Rs. 18-8-0 eq. 22/8s. F. B. Harbour stocks 8,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 17-10-0 to Rs. 18-12-0 F. B. Harbour stocks 175,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 17-0-0 F. B. Harbour stocks 20,000.

Gaiety [illegible]

Empire Cinema: [illegible]

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram[illegible] minus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30

New Alahabra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

4TH BOMBAY GARRISON ARTILLERY (I. D. F.)

Bombay, April 1.

PART I.

Duties.—Orderly Officer 2-Lieut Grantham. Mahaluxmi and Launch Groups are posted at Headquarters alterations have been made. Compulsory parades at Mahaluxmi (2 hours).

Wednesday, 7-15 a.m.—No. 10 Company, 10 in H. P. Gun Drill. No. 11 Company, (and men in No. 12 Company under 41) Company and Rifle Drill.

Friday, 7-15 a.m.—The Corps will parade at Headquarters when Rifles and Bayonets will be returned to Armoury for Inspection, also all ranks will return to the Quartermaster their Blankets, Carpets and Mosquitoe Nets.

BAND.

There will be a meeting of the Band at 7-0 p.m. Thursday, 4-4-18, at Headquarters.

BAND AT THE CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

There will be a string band performance this evening at the Gymkhana, at 5-30.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day commencing at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

The Drill Class of the National Volunteer Corps, Bombay, will be held to-morrow 9 p.m. All Volunteers are required to be present in uniform as usual.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK,

Messrs. Gangadhar & Co., Rubber Stamp Manufactures of Girgaon, have promised to give 6¼ per cent to the Society for the Promotion of National Education on all the orders they receive and sales they effect during the National Education Week.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for E. A. E. Forces, Seychelles Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 4th April, 1918. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

DADAR ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination in First Aid of the students instructed by the Division Surgeon, Dr. Shamrao N. Navalkar was conducted by the Corps Surgeon Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar and the following candidates have been declared as having passed the examination:—

Joglekar R. H., Dandekar L. R., Gupte V. V., Pathare M. K., Purandare G. D., Chamburkar K. R., Parelkar B. P., Jeurkar R. K., Rajadhyaksha S. V., Mulherkar S. V., Paranjpe D. M., Joga M. A., Gokhale B. D., Kirtikar M. V., Irani J. A., Parulekar S. D. and Bhojane P. R.

Medallist:—R. K. Rane.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

We are informed by the Secretary that a special general meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Unconvenanted Service Family Pension Fund was held on Wednesday, the 26th ultimo at the Fund Office, Bastian Road, Fort, under a requisition from Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, and 69 other members of the Fund to adopt the propositions of the Managing Committee to amend the rules regarding the audit of the Fund accounts. Mr. A. R. King presided. Several members spoke in support of entrusting the audit to the Accountant General's Department. The propositions to amend the rules and to rescind the resolution appointing an auditor when no nomination was called for were put to the meeting and carried by the members present irrespective of 367 votes received by proxy from the mofussil subscribers which were not put in. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

LAW STUDENT'S GRIEVANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The interest you take in the student world is my excuse for troubling you.

Owing to the sudden shower of rain last Friday, the first LL.B., students who had appeared for their examination had to give up their answer papers about fifty minutes before time. As usual a three hours' paper was set to them, therefore in most cases the proportion of work done to the work left undone was about three to one. That means, if they are to be fairly treated for every three marks they get they must be given one mark more. That is simple enough. But it was announced that they were to expect an addition of only 25 per cent to the marks they secure in the paper, though by the simplest rules of mathematics they are entitled to get not less than 33 per cent. of the marks they secure.

Will those concerned explain the method of their calculation? Will you, sir, give them a chance to do so by giving these lines [illegible] in your paper?—Yours, etc.,

"A CANDIDATE."

tunately where [illegible] to carry the price of cotton [illegible] purchases were made in order [illegible] the intended control of the Government [illegible] the first expression of which was published on or about 11th February, 1918.

(3) The effect of the purchases mentioned in para. (2) was to multiply the Teji-Mandi transactions and thus in their turn to carry the price higher.

I am sure when the statements required by the Controller are properly looked into and impartially analysed the aforesaid causes alone will appear to be the true causes. What is necessary to see is that the real issues may not be clouded by partisans or interested parties who, it is being feared, will do their utmost still to prevent the issues from being properly investigated.

In view of these causes the remedies which will satisfactorily improve the situation appear to be these:—

(1) All the exporters who have entered into cotton contracts should be compelled to enter into cross contracts of resale within a day or two in respect of all their contracts which are not made as against their orders or contracts in Japan or elsewhere.

(2) All Teji-Mandi contracts may be compelled to be settled by cross contracts within a limited time, say, 1st of April.

(3) All contracts proved to be made for profiteering purposes may be compelled to be similarly settled.

If these remedies are applied all unnatural profiteering, as well as excessive speculation, will be properly controlled and normal conditions will follow. If it is found necessary to fix a definite price to hold the balance even between sellers and buyers for the purposes of settlement as mentioned above, the Controller may fix a minimum price for the settlement, say, Rs. 500. So far as I think, such a minimum will serve the interest of all parties by only minimising profits of the bulls and considerably lessening the losses of the bears. In this way an expeditious remedy will be provided for the difficulty in which the Government as well as the traders are launched. The only thing that has to be guarded against is that further time may not be lost as it will surely be lost if the Controller in the least degree pays attention to the clique which is interested in not finding a way out of the present situation. And, if nothing is done immediately Vaida day will come and catastrophe will follow, and the ready market will suffer also; because the demand will be diminished all of a sudden as the prices of the manufactured articles will not permit of this unnatural advance particularly as the Controller is going to control this item. It is a well-known fact to all consumers that even as it is, the present price of cotton is by Rs. 150 too much over the price necessary to keep the manufactured articles even at their present prohibitive price.

The effect will reach from the poorest agriculturist to the biggest spot merchant less the unruly speculators.—Yours, etc.,

R. M.

Bombay, Mar. 30.

A PANACEA FOR THE COTTON TROUBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Various remedies have been put forward by different people for solving the present cotton situation and a Committee is also sitting to enquire into the matter. I am surprised to see that no one has as yet tried to find out the root cause of all this mischief and trace the weapon which the bulls wield so effectively. It is necessary in the interests of the cotton trade in general that the dangerous weapon which the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Exchange have put into the hands of the buyers in the shape of clause 37 ought to be removed to prevent a similar crisis in future.

In case of a seller not being able to give delivery of the goods sold, the clause empowers the buyer to, (a) cancel the contract, (b) buy on account of the seller, (c) claim damages at the room rate of the day.

The last part of the clause which appears very innocent at first sight is the root of all the present troubles and gives great help to wild speculation. Speculators buy forward heavily and then squeeze the market up to charge a very high rate for the undelivered lots. The rules and regulations of the Association and Exchange which are all one-sided make it binding on the seller to tender the particular grade contracted for and not any grade, as is provided by the rules of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. The buyer, conscious of the fact that the seller will never be able to give delivery of the number of bales he has bought forward, tries to influence the room-rate by all the means he can command. The Directors of the Association and Exchange too are generally interested persons. Although there is a rule which to prevent an interested party voting in the

altoge[illegible] Stock Exch[illegible] follow this rule [illegible] business can be [illegible] this restriction in [illegible] cerned in shaping [illegible] cotton trade will give [illegible] letter.—Yours, etc.,

"COTTON."

HIGH PRICES IN BOMBAY.

CHEAP KEROSENE SUPPLY IN "A WARD"

The Hon. Secretary of the A Ward Committee writes:—

It is hereby notified for the information of the residents of A Ward that a cart of kerosene oil "Chukker Brand" will be stationed at the A Ward Committee's shop at 144, Bazargate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. to-day. This step is taken as an experiment to relieve the poor from paying higher rates in the bazar. If successful, the arrangement will be repeated.

HIGH PRICES IN U. P.

ALLOWANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 30.

In view of the prevailing high prices of grain, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has decided to allow compensation for dearness of provisions to low paid officials at the rate of Rs. 2 per mensem in the case of men drawing pay exceeding Rs. 16 but not exceeding Rs. 30, and Re. 1 in the case of men drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 16 per mensem. This will come into effect from 1st April and may be drawn by all whole time Government servants on regular provincial establishments in all districts except in hill tracts of the Kumaun Division and Dehra Dun district, if the average price of staple food grains in ordinary use in the districts is dearer than twelve seers for one rupee. The village Chowkidars and Patwaris will not draw the allowance. The Government has no objection to grant by local bodies to similar servants of a similar allowance. These orders shall continue in force for six months.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

DR. SADLER AND SIR ASHUTOSH IN BENARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Mar. 30.

Dr. Sadler and Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee visited the Hindu University to-day, another section of the Calcutta University Commission having already visited on the 19th inst. There was an informal conference in the library at which the distinguished visitors discussed some important educational questions with the pro-Vice-Chancellor, Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharjee and the University staff.

UNEVAL SEVAK MANDAL.

The sixth annual Sammelan of this Mandal will be held at Ahmedabad, in Bhatia's Dharmashala, near the Railway Station, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th April, when Mr. Dolatram Bhatt of Surat, will preside, and lectures on the spread of education in the caste, and Bhajans—Sons—pertaining to social amelioration will be sung.

COLLEGES IN BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I do not think three Arts Colleges for Poona are sufficient. One more is necessary and that one should be located in the Cantonment, or just outside it. Here is a splendid opportunity for the wealthy residents of the Cantonment.

You are right when you say Bombay could do with twenty new colleges. I suppose you mean colleges for men. I would add half a dozen at least for women.

If some of the more ambitious and energetic tutors, or assistant professors in the existing colleges canvass among their friends for assistance and make a begining success is sure to follow, funds, buildings, pupils, university approval, fame—all will come.

The great thing is to make a beginning and persevere.

I think it is a matter of great regret that there is not a single college for women in Bombay. There is a college for women in Madras, a Government institution, but Bombay is backward in this respect. It is to be hoped that the dficiency will soon be attended to.

"POONENSIS."

Whatev[illegible] competency or other [illegible] cumbent and also of the [illegible] date—who is retiring on ac[illegible] age—the above official move seems [illegible] short of unnecessary interference in the internal managemens of the municipal affairs and is in direct opposition to the declared policy of Government. A municipality or other local board in England has full powers as regards the engagement, remuneration and number of its servants, while in India even the choice of an incumbent of the Chief Officer's post, is being controlled by the likes and dislikes of the chief executive of the district. Can this be an isolated instance of its kind in the Presidency? Would Government consider this to be the right method of fostering the spirit of local self-government in the mofussil? Is it not now high time that the civilians should shake off the traditional notions of their so-called superiority in all branches of administration and should reconcile themselves to the changed conditions obtaining and being developed in the domain of local self-government?

PROFITEERING IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your kindness in espousing the cause of the public has had a timely effect on profiteering in Bombay, but the tyranny of the trader knows no bounds in the mofussil. While kerosene oil sells in Bombay at Rs. 2-7 a tin and the same ought to and can sell at Rs. 2-8 a tin in Ahmedabad, the misfortune is that for months past it actually sells at Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8. The poor go in for bottles and a bottle weighing about a [illegible] costs them something like 3 to 4 annas. *Salt* another necessary of life which ought to sell at 5 pies a pound sells at from 9 to 12 pies a lb. Wood-fuel goes at 80 lbs. a rupee while charcoal sells at 38 lbs. [illegible] life was very easy in Ahmedabad the Municipality has hit upon this as the most opportune time to raise its water and [illegible] taxes. Either ashamed to do so directly or unwilling to stir up public wrath it has resorted to its usual stratagem of [illegible] two years house rent 50 per cent in addition of that of the last year.

To-day at any rate I propose to see co-operation in connection with *sene oil* and *salt* and trust that will kindly use all the influence of [illegible] pen to help humanity in the [illegible] whose lot it is hard, very hard, in [illegible] paint.

If my information is correct, the [illegible] sene oil companies have local [illegible] tives all over Gujarat and all [illegible] have to purchase their oils from [illegible] Each Company has again, I am told, the rate at which each brand is to be sold in each place, and such rates are [illegible] the signboards of the Company. [illegible] for their oils at such shops [illegible] answered by "No Stock," while [illegible] pany's oil is sold in hundreds of [illegible] at the next door at very high [illegible] may the onstander in too impatient say "the game is transparnt," [illegible] he blame the local agent and [illegible] alike. Perhaps there is another picture. I wish the world [illegible] This much, however, is certain [illegible] lookers find that human patience [illegible] ing its limit. Under the circumstances trust, Sir, that you will be able to wake up these companies to a sense of responsibility and if not for [illegible] dear self-interest, for dear [illegible] each merchant would give [illegible] maintain, to induce them to [illegible] mediate enquiries into this [illegible] right the wrong without [illegible] Government can also do a [illegible] matter of kerosene oil and [illegible] Sir, can, I am sanguine, move [illegible] to these rapacious and greedy [illegible] and powerful are their hands who oppress their dear subjects.

Should the kerosene oil companies' [illegible] salt agents feel any difficulty in finding trustworthy agents to carry out their behests the undersigned [illegible] gladly make the necessary [illegible] undertake the work, not for [illegible] profit, but with the single [illegible] by suffering humanity in these trials.—Yours etc.,

H. D. C[illegible]

Amrarial's Pole,
Ahmedabad, Mar. 29.

...Chairman:
...Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., J.P.

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Opp. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

Safes supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.

Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

...appointment to H. E. the Governor... makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number ...f European and Indian Banks.

...REJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.,
...ear Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

...EST PORTLAND CEMENT.
...ANAPATI" BRAND
...teed to pass the British Standard ...Eng. eering Specifications.
...olutely uniform and most finely ...ich means economy in use an... constructional work.
...culars apply to:—
...A SONS & CO.
...The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., ...Buildings, Fort. BOMBAY.
...ORBANDAR, KATHIAWAD

...IXON & CO., LTD.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, 1st April, 1918.

THE BENGAL TERROR.

The recent promise to appoint an advisory committee of two officials, to be consulted in internment cases, is but a halting and altogether ineffective step towards pacifying the deep concern and indignation of the public of the country at the manner in which the C. I. D. are being allowed to run riot in the Province of Bengal. And while this grievous injustice towards hundreds of young men remains unredressed the rigour of the authorities shows no signs of a decline. It has been the bitter wail of Bengal that not only have hundreds of men been deprived of their liberty on mere suspicion and police-made evidence but that these detenus have been subjected by the subordinate official agency to a treatment which judged by results must be as inhuman as any known in the history of repression. The story of Jogesh Chunder Ghose, on which fresh light has been recently thrown is a glowing commentary on the all but extinct humanity of those entrusted with the working of this "lawless law" in Bengal. This brilliant young graduate was suddenly hurried into jail at Hooghly in January 1917 without his being ...ded the death-knell ...mental existence, for the ...al statement has it that shortly after his transfer he "showed signs of melancholia." By the end of March the officials who looked after him seem to have realized that they had given a long enough run to the solitary cell and thereafter he was lodged in a cell with another prisoner. On the 2nd of April the prisoner was examined by an I. M. S. officer who reported that he was "malingering" but yet opined that he "might possibly lapse into a state of real insanity"! In June he was further examined by two I. M. S. officers who reported that he was feigning insanity and yet advised that he should be removed to the asylum where his case could be more scientifically investigated"! And in September the medical officer in charge reported that he was still feigning insanity but that there was "a noticable improvement in his mental and bodily condition."

The public might well fail to solve this deep-laid and official-woven riddle of a man emphatically pronounced to be feigning insanity being in danger of lapsing into real insanity, of his case needing scientific investigation, and further yet, of an improvement in his mental condition! We pity, indeed, the official mind which any reasonable and unprejudiced person imagined could be mollified by a tissue of statements so amazingly inconsistent and transparently untrue. And while the solitary cell was steadily converting Jogesh into a physical and mental wreck, an equally moving tragedy was being enacted outside. The last that the aged mother of the detenu had heard from him was on the 13th February. She repeatedly memorialized the Government, asking to be allowed to visit her son, praying for an inquiry into his condition and asking for an allowance to keep herself and others dependent on her son from starvation. The Government who had been so quick to seize her son and clap him into jail and a solitary cell, took several months to reply to her moving entreaties and it was not till June that they announced to her the grant of a paltry allowance of Rs. 35 a month, wherewith she was supposed to house, clothe and feed half a dozen souls. And the physical condition of the detenu and his disease were, from the official point of view, state secrets with which the unfortunate mother could have no concern, for the only reply which was vouchsafed to her in this connection was that his case had been enquired into and he continued to be under careful observation. Repeated and persistent agitation in the Bengal Council and elsewhere has compelled the officials to lift the veil with which they were so anxious to shroud the prisoner's condition and the result is contained in a memorial which the mother has recently addressed to the Government. The picture of Jogesh in the Behrampore Asylum drawn by his uncle, who was allowed to visit him,—for months a vacant looking, emaciated paralytic and artificially-fed animated corpse, unconscious, turned grey and unable to recognise those dearest to him,—is, in the words of the memorial, indeed "horrible and will even melt a stone." And yet the heartless official apologist persists in describing the prisoner, who has evidently lost his mind completely and has very little of a body left, as being "mentally the same but physically more satisfactory!"

The story of the incarceration of this detenu and the treatment of his mother are disgusting to a degree and the account of the prisoner's pitiable physical state, which in the absence of any proof to the ...is in solitary ... This unfortunate being, utterly broken in mind and body, and hopelessly insane, has been closely guarded for months and kept away even from his aged mother, as if he were the terror of the State. It may well be asked whether it is necessary for the existence and safety of the mighty British Raj to wage war on imbeciles and lunatics and whether the Government could not concentrate its energy and resources on a worthier task. In view of the facts revealed it would be impossible for the public not to infer that the insanity of Jogesh was induced by the experiences of his confinenmet. Nor can the public be blamed if they entertain an uncanny though possibly wrong suspicion that the mother and other relations of the detenu were not allowed to see him for months because the authorities concerned were afraid of their having even a glimpse of the ghastly wreck at death's door which was all that was left of the unfortunate detenu. And if hereafter, as seems not unlikely, the prisoner dies in the asylum, whose must be the responsibility for the premature death of a brilliant young man? And it is pertinent to recall that the tale of Jogesh is but one of a series of equally poignant tragedies. We wonder if those in charge of affairs in Bengal believe that it helps the fair name of the British Government to allow these Prussian atrocities to be committed on suspected youths. And is it humane—or if humanity is too ancient a virtue for the Bengal bureaucrats—is it wise, is it politically expedient to fan the fire of unrest in inflamed Bengal by adding to the terror of the internments a needless crop of heartless barbarities?

AMERICA'S ACHIEVEMENT.

In spite of the considerable German advance in the south, the situation on the Western Front is described as not causing undue anxiety at the Allied Headquarters, where the crisis of the first onslaught is considered over. The essential fact of the situation is that "the line holds." All this is due, firstly to the fortitude, courage and self-sacrifice of the brave British Army, which has had to bear the brunt of the terrible ordeal of the first onslaught in this titanic battle. As the Premier says in his message to the American people:—

"the situation is being faced with splendid courage and resolution and the dogged pluck of the troops has for a moment checked the ceaseless onrush of the enemy and the French have joined in the struggle."

But while there is a prevailing note of confidence among those best entitled to speak, the occasion is one which calls for greater sacrifices and efforts and ceaseless devotion. For the battle is not only "the greatest and most momentous in the history of the world," but as the Premier says, is only just beginning. Both the French and British have been doing and are determined to do the best they can to win it. But the help—the timely help—of America is as essential as it will be invaluable. The Premier has told the American people that throughout the momentous battle that is just beginning the British and French are buoyed with the knowledge that the great Republic in the West will neglect no effort which can hasten its troops and ships to Europe. In war, time is vital and, says Mr. Lloyd George, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time.

There is no reason to fear that America will fail to justify the faith that the Allies have in her. It is encouraging to recall that the immediate effect of the news of the British stand last week was to stimulate recruiting in that country and a rush for enlistment. It is yet more encouraging to note that the recent debates in the Senate have been devoted exclusively to the speeding up of war preparations and that Government is strainng every resource and confidently hopes to place over a million troops on the Western Front during the present year. But, it has been aptly said, any policy which is aimed at concluding peace after, and not before, the military strength of America has been cast into the scale against the Cent...al Empires, must put in the ... ...ction, is a remarkable testimony to ... characteristic vigour, promptitude a... thoroughness which the American peop... have imported into their war efforts. Me... Hurley did not exaggerate when he sa... that if by magic a bridge could be throw... across the Atlantic, no military man ... Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Paris, London ... Washington, would have any doubt th... the world could be made safe for dem... cracy before the end of the year. For America had men, guns and supplies, and it all came back to the question of ocean transportation. America had thus an unprecedentedly heavy responsibility and unique opportunity. She has fulfilled the responsibility in the interest of the common cause as splendidly as she has utilised the opportunity for her own future material prosperity. Until the war came she was not a maritime nation. Her flag, as Mr. Hurley said, had vanished from the sea and with the exception of widely scattered shipyards, merchant marine construction had become an almost lost art when a sudden call came to outdo the rest of the world in building up the merchant marine. How has the call been met? The reply which Mr. Hurley proudly gave constitutes one of the most remarkable of national achievements:—

The new industry they had created would make America the greatest maritime nation in the history of the world. It took Germany 40 years to build up her military machine. In less than eight months America had built up a shipbuildung machine, which, when it got into full swing, would defeat the military machine of Germany. It took Henry Ford with all his genius for organisation and standardisation sixteen years to develop his enormous production. It required twenty years for the United States Steel Corporation to develop its activities to a point where they represent an organisation one half as large as that undertaken by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The work of building America's new shipyards was now virtually completed.

The meaning of the record may be summed up in one sentence: America has passed the stage of words and preparations and is almost on the way to fulfil her perilous and costly purpose of building a continuous bridge of moving boats across the broad Atlantic, bearing goods and materials. That is a service to the Allied cause the value of which it will be impossible to estimate. But it should not make us lose sight of the role which America is destined to play in the war and in the peace that will end it. What that role is was best expressed by President Wilson when he said that America had entered into the war to save democracy for the world and he said so because he knew that "under the dollar-worship, this power of the trusts, the corruption of machine politics,—which have been the time honoured reproach against democracy in the United States,—there glows a genuine feeling that America stands for a great experiment in the ... of human government and that in return for the long period of secure and fruitful isolation which she has enjoyed, she owes some such great constructive service to mankind."

Notes of the Day

A Wise Step.

It is most satisfactory to learn that the British, French and American Governments have taken the wise step of charging General Foch with "co-ordinating ... of the Allied Governments on the Western Front," to use the language of the Premier's statement. It is to be hoped that this really means that General Foch is to be Generalissimo in supreme command of the forces on the Western Front, for only by such co-ordination and co-operation and unity of command can the Allies utilise the fullest effect their resources in repelling the stupendous onslaught of the Central Powers and ultimately crushing the enemy. We have often expressed the view, in these columns, that much failure might have been averted and much achievement turned into actual victory in the past, had the essential need for this co-ordination been recognised.

Mysterious Opposition.

It has been, we think, universally admitted that the Central Powers, in this respect, have all along enjoyed an immense advantage over the Allies by reason of the supremacy of the Head... ...in the hands of ... ...What the mystery was which ...ented the Allies so long from pursuing a similarly intelligent policy, is difficult to probe. The opposition was all along ...t the opposition came from the British ...eral Staff, a suspicion that was confirmed ...hen Sir William Robertson resigned ...he decision to commit all the final ...sions of military strategy and policy ...a supreme Allied War Council. Sir ...ig Haig on that occasion subordinated ...his own view to the general opinion and ...ained at his post. And it is satisfactory to learn that the new step, the ...itable corollary to that taken a few ...ks ago, has also been taken with his ...ncurrence.

Gains in France.

The outstanding feature of the week's ...ting on the Western Front has been the ...omitable bravery of the British troops ...inst an attack unparalleled in its con...tration of troops and guns. The un...imity of the tributes which that bravery ...evoked from foes as well as friends, is ...t surprising. France, says M. Clemen...eau, has never more admired British ...alour and never had greater confidence in ...British leaders. General Botha voices the ...eelings which agitate the mind of every ...itizen of the Empire, when he prays for ...complete success to crown the heroic and ...noble stand which the sons of freedom are ...making" under Field-Marshal Haig's com...mand. But a soldier prizes nothing so ...much as the admiration of his enemy and ...not the least of the achievements of the ...British troops is the tribute they have ...earned from the German war correspondents. "They (the British troops)," writes ...one of them, "do not give a foot of ground ...without fighting every where threatened ...with being cut off." "Their batteries fired ...until their gunners were shot down," says ...another, "while the infantry stood their ...ground firmly and fought hand to hand."

Emigration Impediments.

Apart from the inherent defects and dangers of the proposed system of assisted emigration from India, the strongest ... against the system is that emigration of Indian labour at all is uncalled for in the existing and future industrial ... of the country. The need is not for foreign, but internal, emigration. This point is effectively put by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in the communication on the subject which it has just addressed to the Government. The Chamber observes:

Several ... industries of the country are exp... labour difficulty for instance, ... the Government has rece... to restrict the output and despa... of second and third class collieries with a ... the labour supply of first-class ... This industry alone can with adv... employ 40 to 50 thousand people m... The tea industry also experience difficulty in labour supply. The coal and tea industries ... of vast development and the two toge... would give profitable employment to the la... that was being emigrated year after year ... the war broke out. The committee hope that with Government encouragement several important industries will be soon established and developed in this country, which ... require a large amount of labour. ... circumstances it would be inexp... Government to allow emigration ... from India. The emigration ... its objects to make p... comfortable living for the surplus ... of India. But the object has ... attained, nay the result has proved ... economic, social and moral ... to its people."

Traffic in Girls.

The ... Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta ... tried a case in which a woman ... her daughter were charged with being ... possession of five minor Bengali ... for unlawful purpose. It transpired ... the hearing that, according to the Census of 1911, over 1,000 girls under 10 years of age were returned as "dependent on prostitution" in Calcutta and, as the ... indicated, it might be assumed that they were being brought up to the same profession. It was notorious, the Magistrate remarked, that the daughters of these prostitutes almost invariably followed their mother's trade and the fact that another woman brought up a female child to follow, as the child's mother's footsteps did not appear to make much difference so far as moral depravity was concerned. There is no reason to believe that the number of innocent girls, who have been forced to lead this depraved life, is on the decline. For no effort has yet been made to put a stop to the horrible system which is the cause of their ruin. As the Magistrate himself said the case that came before him was the first of its kind—a fact on which the Calcutta police cannot pride itself. The Bombay, after years of a ... policy, ... there was recently some spasmodic activity on the part of the police. ... months past things have been going ... as usual and the nefarious traffic in ... girls flourishes as ever without it ... anybody's business apparently to see that an effective check is put to it by bringing the wrong-doers to book and by adopting other preventive measures.

Official and Personal.

Mr. A. ... Ward, B.A., of Canning College, Lucknow, has been selected a member of the U.P. ... Council by the Allahabad University ... of the late Sir Sunder Lal.

Lieutenant ... S., died at Wellington ... Colonel Bird who was fifty-... appointed Professor of ... College, Calcutta, in 1908.

FIGHTING IN ARRAS REGION.

ENGAGEMENT SOUTH OF SOMME.

POSITION AFTER TEN DAYS' BATTLE.

BRITISH LINE WELL MAINTAINED.

The great battle on the Western Front still rages but the Allied line still holds. According to Reuter's special correspondent at British Headquarters (telegraphing yesterday morning) the situation can now be regarded with greater confidence.

There has been something of a lull in the ferocity of the German attack, and it is thought that the enemy is now preparing for the second great blow, no operations on a large scale, except the determined attack which aimed at the capture of Arras, having been attempted, during the last few days. West of Montdidier the enemy is firmly held. The decisive check to the German advance has delayed the enemy's plan of campaign, which hitherto has failed in its objective at every single point. The Allied line has been withdrawn but it still holds and forms an impregnable barrier across the enemy's path.

The Premier in an important announcement has confirmed the news of General Foch's appointment as supreme generalissimo. The step is favourably received in England and America. Mr. Lloyd George also announced that certain measures to meet the immediate needs of the moment would be brought into operation at once. Reuter says there is not a whisper of opposition to any measures the Government may take to reinforce the armies.

The situation is regarded in high military circles in England with extreme gravity but not with pessimism.

ENEMY'S PROGRAMME OF PROGRESS.

TOTALLY UPSET BY VIGOROUS DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31, 12-55 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Mar. 31.

Reuter's correspondent with the French army in France telegraphs:—From the statements of prisoners and military papers captured during the battle it is now possible to reconstruct the German plan of attack. East of St. Quentin it had been ordered that the mass of Germans should pass the line as soon as our second position was captured. Maps were issued to officers and under-officers showing the mechanism of attack and the progress of creeping barrage. On the backs of maps were reports prepared in advance corresponding to anticipated stages of attack to be sent to the rear by a messenger as each successive objective was reached and drafts of requests for reinforcements, ammunition etc., corresponding to anticipated needs at each stage. The progress of infantry was calculated at 200 metres per minute which is twice the rate allowed in previous offensives. Trench mortar detachments according to prisoners followed the first waves of the infantry and halted to open fire. As soon as the open country was reached the enemy advanced by means of heavy blows delivered in rapid succession massing troops and assaulting quickly in order to bring about the local retirement of our line. The moment our men fell back, the Germans would follow thus threatening French units which had not retired and were then subjected to a fresh frontal attack.

DRIVEN WITH THE LASH.

If prisoners' evidence is to be trusted troops who hesitate to follow up the retiring enemy are driven into the breach with the lash. The German cavalry has been reported repeatedly in the district of Ham, Nesles and Peronne, but never in numbers exceeding one regiment. Mounted troops seem to be employed chiefly for the conveyance of information and as supports for infantry in advanced posts. The German air service has taken little part in the battle and enemy aeroplanes make very few long distance flights by day. They have done little more than make a few flights over the battlefield to report the progress of attacks or execute bombing raids close to the front. The French air service is taking an important part in the work of harrassing enemy troops and dislocating communications. Reports as yet received are incomplete, but it is known that in three days during the past week, the French brought down between twenty and thirty German aeroplanes. On 22nd March, French bombing squadrons dropped 10,000 kilogrammes of explosives on German depots and railway stations. On 24th March, 14,000 kilogrammes of bombs were dropped and night raids continue. From 23rd March, French squadrons have flown over enemy positions by day at low altitudes using bombs and machine-guns against troops marching in bivouac and attacking troop trains with excellent results. Since 25th March, our mastery of air has been complete. Important roads from Chauny and Guiscard to Ham have been kept continuously under fire. On the 27th, a big air attack was carried out against enemy troops behind the front, machine-guns being used with striking success.

TEN DAYS' BATTLE.

RESULTS MOST ENCOURAGING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 31, 2-20 a.m.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Mar. 31.

Reuter's special correspondent on the British front telegraphs: On the tenth day of the battle we can regard the situation with more confidence than a week ago. In the last few days German progress in front of British armies has been almost trifling. Except for a determined attack with the object of capturing Arras and turning our flank in that direction, Germans have attempted no operations on a large scale and in the vast majority of minor encounters, we have had much the better of the exchanges, this being conspicuously true of the area from Arras to Albert and about Ancre where Germans have repeatedly made victorious drives for the capture of local strategical positions. How great their losses in the whole ten days have been it is impossible to compute. Germans have now put into the crucible of battle over eighty divisions of infantry and all have been more or less unmercifully hammered. Within the last few days comparatively few new German divisions have been thrust into the line which probably means that the enemy is preparing the second great blow which may fall at any time. With all the tremendous might that was behind the German first blow, it failed. Nowhere did the Germans make that gap which was the whole end of their endeavour and to-day we stand unshaken across their path. Seven divisions of good troops tried to take Arras and failed. The decisive check to the German advance at Arras is important, for it further delays the enemy's plan of campaign.

ALLIES TO TAKE INITIATIVE

AFTER BREAKING GERMAN ATTACK TOWARDS AMIENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS Mar. 30.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 31.

A semi-official statement says, it is anticipated that the Allied Command will only take the initiative after the expected new strong German attack in the direction of Amiens is broken.

The Allies are now in the most favourable condition for carrying on the defensive and assuming the offensive.

The Third and Fifth British armies have been entirely reconstituted with fresh reserves.

A conservative estimate places the German losses at a total of two hundred thousand.

VIGOROUS BRITISH COUNTERATTACK

ENEMY PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says, immediately the enemy captured Mezieres we counter-attacked vigorously in the face of the terrific machinegun barrage of the enemy, but our attempt was ultimately abandoned owing to the great strength of the enemy. However, our attackers actually brought back prisoners.

A body of our troops who were enveloped in Rosieux on the 28th fought the enemy till darkness and then joined the main body through the gap in the enemy line.

It is expected to-day that the Germans are digging in between Thiepval and Laboiselle.

ENEMY REPULSED IN BOIRY AND BOYELLES.

A NUMBER OF PRISONERS CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 31.

A British evening communique says north of the Somme after a short lull yesterday the battle broke out again this morning. The enemy repeated his costly and unsuccessful assaults in the region of Boiry and Boyelles and immediately north of the Somme, all of which though delivered with fresh troops in considerable strength were thrown back with heavy losses. Our positions are intact. We took a number of prisoners.

Heavy shelling of defences east of Arras accompanied above the attacks.

South of the Somme and between the Somme and the Avre fighting continued incessantly, attacks and counterattacks occurring frequent intervals. The enemy forced his way into Demuin this morning but is held up in the western outskirts of the village.

SPLENDID WORK OF BRITISH AEROPLANES.

BAPAUME BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31, 12-10 a.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 31.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—Our aeroplanes concentrated yesterday on the battlefront southward of the Somme where large columns of the enemy were advancing on whom we dropped many bombs and fired thousands of rounds. There was a good deal of air fighting. Enemy's low-flying machines were particularly active. We brought down nine and drove down two others. Two of ours are missing. We last night dropped twelve tons of bombs on Bapaume and roads in the vicinity and also on roads and villages eastward of Arras, making direct hits on dumps and the transport rail line. One of our machines has not yet been located.

BATTLE ON MOREIUL LASSIGNY FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH COUNTERATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31, 1-30 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Mar. 31.

Last night's French communiqué said:—The battle begun on the Moreiul-Lassigny front and continued the whole day, increasing in violence and extending over a front of sixty kilometres. The Germans in spite of enormous losses multiplied assaults, but incessant French counter-attacks everywhere stopped the furious thrust. The region of Orvillers, Leplemont and Plessisderoye was especially the scene of desperate fights, villages changing hands several times. Two German divisions gained a footing in Leplemont and Plessisderoye, but were swept out by a magnificent counter-attack which restored the line. Attacking masses at certain points were caught by terrible artillery fire and retired in disorder leaving the ground covered with corpses. Enemy losses exceed those of preceding days.

POSITION WEST OF MONT DIDIER.

ENEMY HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31, 6-30 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Mar. 31.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphs:—The enemy is firmly held west of Montdidier where broken ground facilitates defence. His nearest point to Amiens is thirteen miles. All accounts agree as to the severity of his losses, but it must be remembered that of the eighty or ninety divisions thrown into the battle probably only one-fifth have been withdrawn and he therefore has still huge numbers to throw into the attack and the battle promises to be of long duration.

HEAVY ATTACKS ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY CAPTURES SOME VILLAGES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30, 9-10 p.m.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 31.

The War Office states that the situation north of the Somme is unchanged. South of the Somme our positions were maintained.

Heavy attacks on the French front enabled the Germans to gain ground westward of Avre and southward and southeastward of Montdidier. The enemy captured the villages of Aubvillers, Grivesness, Cantigny, Mesnil St. Georges, Le Monchel and Ayencourt. Heavy fighting is proceeding eastward of the latter and the exact situation is unknown.

The weather has broken and heavy rain is falling.

BATTLE ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY TROOPS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 31.

A French communiqué says, the battle was resumed during the night with renewed violence and now rages on a front of forty kilometres from Moreuil to beyond Lassigny. Our troops, supported by reserves which continue to arrive, are offering determined resistance to powerful assaults.

Oone of our chaser squadrons in the weather, renewed the attacks on the 27th and 28th flying in groups and spraying with machinegun fire and bombs the enemy troops in the battle line and concentration zones. Several machines made as many as three sorties in one day.

Seventeen thousand kilogrammes of projectiles were dropped in Noyon-Guiscard-Ham region.

One of our chaser squadrons in the course of numerous contests brought down thirteen machines seven of which were totally destroyed and six seriously damaged.

Two enemy captive balloons were set on fire.

THE WAR SITUATION

ALLIED EFFORTS TO MEET IT.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 31.

Mr. Lloyd George has issued the following statement:—During the first few days the enemy launched an attack unparalleled in the concentration of troops and guns and the situation was extremely critical. Thanks to the indomitable bravery of our troops who gradually stemmed the advance until reinforcements could arrive and our faithful ally could enter the battle the situation has now improved. The struggle, however, is only opening and no prediction of its future course can yet be made.

The War Cabinet has been in constant session since the first day and in communication with the Headquarters and the French and American Governments, and a number of measures have been taken to deal with the emergency. The enemy had incalculable advantages fighting as one army and the Allies have taken an important decision to meet this.

With the cordial cooperation of the British and French commanders-in-chief, General Foch has been charged by the British, French and American Governments with coordinating action of the Allied armies on the Western front. It is necessary in addition that action be taken to meet the immediate needs of the moment and bring into operation certain measures long contemplated should a situation like the present arrive. Whatever happens in this battle the country must be prepared for further sacrifices to ensure a final victory. I am certain that the nation will shrink from no sacrifice to secure this and the necessary plans are being carefully prepared and will be announced when Parliament meets.

BRITAIN CALM AND RESOLUTE.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO M. CLEMENCEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 31.

The Pressbureau states that Mr. Lloyd George has sent a message to M. Clemenceau saying:—Britain is calm and resolute relying on the justice of our cause and the valour of the men who defered it. Confidence grows as we watch the steady march of France's gallant army to repel the invader.

GALLANT BRITISH EFFORTS.

GEN. BOTHA'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPE TOWN, Mar. 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 31.

General Botha has cabled to Field-Marshal Haig:—We are watching with the deepest appreciation the strenuous efforts which you and your gallant men are making in this struggle for the liberty of mankind. We earnestly pray that complete success may crown the heroic and noble stand which the sons of freedom are making under your able leadership.

SCHEMES TO REINFORCE ARMIES.

WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31, 6-30 a.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Mar. 31.

There is not a whisper of opposition to any measures that Government may take to reinforce armies. It is generally accepted that the age limit will be raised and employers have already been notified that every serviceable man will be wanted. There will be the most searching combout of all industries with the consequent restriction of railway, tramway and omni bus services. General Foch's appointment promises to be well received, though there have been some murmurs at placing British soldiers under a French commander. The Sunday papers approve of the appointment without qualification, and state that it is endorsed by military opinion and American enthusiasm over the appointment is expected to help its popularity. Field-Marshal Haig is described as sharing Lord Roberts' admiration of General Foch.

According to the "Sunday Times" the situation is regarded with extreme gravity in high military circles, but without pessimism. The decision of the battle for the possession of Amiens may not be reached for a fortnight. The bright spot is steadfastness of Sir Julian Byng's Third Army which has maintained its line intact in spite of the failure of the Fifth Army on its right.

GEN. FOCH CONGRATULATED

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 31.

President Wilson has cabled to General Foch congratulating him on his new authority and saying that such unity of command is a most hopeful augury of ultimate success.

Dr. Wilson adds: We are following with interest the bold and brilliant action of your forces.

OPERATIONS EAST OF JORDAN.

ADVANCE WELL MAINTAINED.

PROGRESS ON EIGHT-MILE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30, 6-45 p.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 31.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—In spite of stubborn opposition, operations Eastward of the Jordan continued successfully. Colonial mounted troops destroyed several miles of track on the Hedjaz railway. We also attacked westward of the Jordan and left the centre of our line was advanced to a maximum depth of two miles on an eight-mile front. We have occupied Deirsiman, Kh Ummelikba and Kh Ummelbureiti.

SUPREME COUNCIL CONSTITUTED.

FOR DEFENCE OF RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, Mar. 30.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 31.

A Supreme Council has been constituted for the defence of the country including Trotsky and Admiral Verderevsky, who was a minister in the Kerensky government.

THE KING VISITS THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31, 1-30 a.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Mar. 31.

The King left London on Thursday and visited the troops on the Western front. His Majesty returned to London on Saturday evening.

AMERICAN TROOPS UNDER GENERAL FOCH'S COMMAND.

GENERAL PERSHING'S GREETINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Mar. 31.

General Foch, General Petain, M. Clemenceau and General Pershing met at the front yesterday. General Pershing greeting Marshal Foch placed all the American forces at his disposal to use as he wished. He said that the American people were proud to participate in the greatest and grandest battle of history.

HUN OUTRAGE ON GOOD FRIDAY.

PARIS CHURCH SHELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 30, 4-0 a.m.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Mar. 31.

A shell from a German long range gun fell on a Paris church during the Good Friday afternoon service. Seventy-five were killed and ninety wounded including many women and children. The dead include the Swiss Councillor of Legation, Strochling. The church had already been hit on 24th March during High Mass when several were wounded.

MORE LIGHT ON ORIGIN OF WAR.

ATTACK ON RUSSIA PREMEDITATED,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Mar. 31.

Further light is thrown on the origin of war by a letter in "Times" from General Sir O'Moore Creagh. He states that when he was holding a camp of instruction in trench warfare near Delhi in 1913, the Government of India at the request of the Foreign Office ordered him to receive an Austrian officer who was returning to Austria from Japan where he had just given up the post of Military Attache. The officer on arrival said he would remain a fortnight, but he left suddenly on the third day because he said he had received a telegram from the Minister of War ordering him to return to Austria immediately as the Austrian army would mobilise for war the against Russia in the Spring. Asked what quarrel with Russia was about, the officer replied "It is the old one. We have long been waiting to smash her and settle important questions which have been in dispute since our annexation of Herzegovinia and also to annex the Ukraine."

BRITISH REVENUE EXCEEDS 700 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Mar. 31.

The Revenue for year amounted to £707,234,565 as compared with £573,427,582 last year. All sources show increases except Excise. The chief increases are £80,294,000 in Excess Profits Tax, £34,476,000 in Income Tax. The expenditure amounted to £2,696,221,405 as compared with £2,198,112,710.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Mar. 30.

The Madras Government has sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1,69, 807 for distribution among a number of local bodies towards construction of elementary schools.

JAPAN'S PREPAREDNESS.

TO MEET GERMAN MENACE.

JAPANESE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 31.

A message from Tokio dated the 26th says in the Upper House the Premier said if the German menace developed in the Far East endangering Japan's well-being or calling for action to protect the Allied common interests Japan was determined to cope with the situation adequately. The Premier urged the nation to be prepared for emergencies.

JAPAN'S ADMIRATION OF ALLIES' GALLANTRY.

LORD DERBY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 31.

It is officially announced that Count Oshima has telegraphed to Lord Derby: "I cannot but admire the British and French troops in the gallant stand against the reckless enemy onslaught with superior strength. I rely on the bravery British and French troops completely and believe in their final victory."

Lord Derby has replied "On behalf of the British Army I hasten to express sincerest thanks for your kind message. We are most grateful for this further mark of interest and sympathy. The fact that the gallant stand of British and French armies is appreciated by their Japanese Allies will be an incentive to even further efforts."

JAPAN FRIENDLY TO BOLSHEVIKS.

NO NEED FOR ARMED INTERVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Mar. 31.

A telegram from Tokio to the "Daily Mail" dated 26th March says that the Premier and the Foreign Minister in statements of policy declare that Japan is friendly to the Bolsheviks and there is no reason for armed intervention. Count Uchida who has arrived from Petrograd reiterated his faith in the Bolsheviks.

PROVISIONAL SIBERIAN GOVT TO FORM'

TO CONTINUE ORIGINAL REVOLUTION PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHAI, Mar. 30.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 31.

A telegram from Harbin to the "North China Daily News" says, it has been decided to form a provisional Siberian Government to continue the original revolution programme and suppress the Red awards. It is expected that the new Government will ask friendly powers for assistance to begin military operations without delay.

BRITISH DESTROYER SINKS

41 LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 31.

The Admiralty states that a British destroyer struck a mine and sank on the 27th. Forty-one were lost.

SHIPBUILDING IN BURMA

COL. McGREGOR'S ASSURANCE OF PROSPECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Mar. 38

Col. McGregor, Controller of Shipbuilding, Indian Munitions Board, left for Calcutta after a short stay in Burma. In the interviews with the representatives, native and European, and principal Burma timber firms, Col. McGregor stated that the Government were prepared to help them all they could, in getting the necessary material. Steel plates are not procurable in the province. None of the boats so constructed would be commandeered by Government, but when ready for use could be chartered by owners for what freights obtained. He pointed out that it would undoubtedly be a long time before the surplus of new steel ships could be built and wooden ships constructed for trade in India and adjacent waters would have a long run. Any firm, therefore, taking up ship-building would find it extremely remunerative under the present conditions.

HELPERS FROM BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel accompanied by Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, Mr. Chhabildas Lakhmidas, J.P., Mr. Narandas Purshotum, Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tarsee, Mr. Mawjibhai Seth, Mr. Lakhmidas Haridas and Mr. Morarji Kamdar, Solicitor, left Bombay last evening to assist in the Kaira District Passive Resistance campaign. Mr. Ruttonsi Dharamsi returned yesterday morning. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will return to-day. A further batch of helpers will go from Bombay at the week-end.

THE MOTHER'S CALL.

DUTY OF THE TRUE HOME RULER.

SIND HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

(From our correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 30.

The Second Sind Provincial Conference the Home Rule League was held this morning in the spacious pandal of the Sind Provincial Conference on the old jail site, Bunder Road, Karachi, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri. The attendance was over a thousand. The proceedings commenced with national songs by the students of the National College of Hyderabad.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Chairman, Reception Committee, then read his welcome address.

Mr. Shrikrishna Lulla proposed and Muhamad Khan and Narayandas Vishindas seconded and supported that Mr. Bhurgri should take the chair. The President in the course of his address referred to the genesis and history of the Indian Home Rule movement and said that the movement started in Sind with only twenty members about eighteen months ago and now they had nearly a thousand members scattered all over Sind.

A NEW ERA.

After mentioning a few instances of meddlesomeness on the part of officials the President continued:

"It is the glorious dawn of a new era that we have the happiness to witness. It is a slow but steady awakening of the popular consciousness which is so full of promise for the destinies of our beloved country. To help on this beneficient process in which is involved the future of India, to give an impetus to the movement of such vast potentialities for national good is a sacred duty with which every Home Ruler is solemnly charged. It is motive power, propelling energy in the shape of strenuous and sustained labour on the part of Indian workers that is wanted if the creed of Home Rule is to be a living faith of the people. The movement has caught on. A general propagation of the creed among the masses is the work that lies before us. The gospel of Home Rule is to be preached among the people and to us is committed this exalted mission. How have we discharged this sacred ministry? If we are candid to ourselves we must confess with regret that the work put forth by the branches of the Home Rule League in the mofussil cannot be regarded with satisfaction."

MORE WORKERS WANTED.

"We want many more noble workers for the proper advancement of the cause of our Motherland. What has been achieved in a few villages can be achieved by every Home Ruler provided only he has the requisite determination to do so by devoting himself to the practical work of this great mission. I hear some pessimists object that there are difficulties in the way, some have relations in service and are afraid lest their activities in this direction should harm the latter, some believe they cannot support to displease this or that official, some fight shy of the Defence of India Act. I am quite prepared to admit that there are difficulties though I am inclined to think that these difficulties are largely subjective in character and therefore unreal inasmuch as they exist more in the minds of thinkers than in point of fact and that they are exaggerated."

DIFFICULTIES NOT TO DETER.

"But difficulties, whatever they be, should not deter us from the work that we have to do if we are to fulfil our mission and justify our membership of an association that has charged itself with the noble work of helping our country in realising its political destinies. Difficulties are created only to be overcome. In the dispensation of Providence difficulties are nothing, an inevitable incident of every situation and purpose in life. There is nothing in the world we desire to attain but presents some difficulty in its attainment."

"Mere membership of the Home Rule mere wearing of the Home Rule badge, all these do not make a person a true Home Ruler. A true Home Ruler is one who not merely makes believe by his professions but proves by his deeds that he places his country above everything else. It is he who does not shrink from any effort or any sacrifice that will promote his country's cause. We must bear in mind that Home Rule is not pleasure excursions in the harbour with every comfort provided. It is a strenuous voyage in the open sea attended with many labours, many discomforts and some risks. There is no place for wavering minds or faint hearts in such an undertaking of constancy and fortitude. Hearts that will do and dare are what are wanted and should it be difficult to obtain such minds and hearts? I think not. For what is the undertaking that calls for them? It is one of the highest and holiest causes for which man could live and labour, suffer and die. It is one of the justest and dearest calls that could be made on our love and devotion. It is the call of the Motherland to her children. She is so much aggrieved and is in sore need of redress. Her ancient honour is insulted and she seeks its vindication. Her natural rights are denied her and she protests her claim. Her liberty, her common birthright of self-determination, her national existence are at stake and she is engaged in a strenuous and unceasing battle for these her rights."

THE MOTHER'S CALL.

"She calls upon her beloved children to fight her cause and fight it with courage, with patience, with perseverance. Has she not deserved well enough of us for us to answer her call? Shall we turn a deaf ear to her appeal? It is the call of love and duty. For, do we not owe her our first love? Is not our first duty by her? And finally, is it not to our interest to answer her call inasmuch as her cause is our cause? Should it be hard for us to respond when our love, our duty, our very interest calls to us? I think not."

MUCH TO ENCOURAGE.

"Besides while there is something to discourage us there is much to encourage us. Self-Government or in other words Home Rule has now been declared by his Majesty's Government to be the definite goal of its policy in India, towards which it has been decided to take early and substantial steps. It is on the agenda of British policy in the near future. Home Rule is therefore no longer the subject of controversy. It has been withdrawn from the arena of contention by an authority which no one may question." The speaker then paid a tribute to the British Labour Party advocating this cause, and said that if every Home Ruler did his duty Home Rule would not long be delayed.

HOME RULE DEPUTATION AND JUBBULPORE,

The following message was sent by the Jubbulpore Home Rule League to Mr. Tilak on 27th March:—"Jubbulpore Home Rule League wishes your Deputation complete success, good luck and safe return."

After the despatch of the above telegram, a meeting of the local league was held under the chairmanship of the Hon. Rao Bahadur Narayanrao Kelkar, Governor, Co-operative Credit Societies, C. P. and Berar at his bungalow at 6 p.m. on the 27th last the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

This meeting of the Home Rule League, Jubbulpore, places on record its perfect faith in the wisdom of Lokmanya Tilak as the leader of the Home Rule Deputation proceeding to England which deputation consists of the most trusted and honoured representaives of India and hopes that it shall be able to arouse and enlighten the British public on the immediate necessity of granting a full measure of Home Rule to India and prays God to give the members *bon voyage*, complete success and safe return."

After the passing of the above resolution, the election of delegates to the Sixth Provincial Conference and first provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Raipur, took place. The following gentlemen were elected:—men were elected:—

The Hon. Rai B. Pt. Vishnu Dutt Shukla, Hon. Rao B. Pt. Narayanrao Kelkar, Hon Pt. M. K. Golvalker, Hon. Pt. Govindlal Purohit, Hon. Thakur Raghubir Sinh, Mr B. Nathuram Hiralal Mody.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dissolved.

URDU AS LINGUA FRANCA.

VIEWS OF KARACHI URDU CONFERENCE,

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 30.

The Sind Provincial Urdu Conference held its sitting yesterday afternoon, in the spacious pandal of the Sind Provincial Conference, on the old jail site, under the presidentship of Mirza Kalij Beg and was attended by about 200 people.

The President, dwelt on the need of Urdu being the *lingua franca* of India and exhorted his hearers to advance the cause of Urdu in every way. Other speakers followed in the same strain.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"This Conference places on record the expression of the universal conviction, in this province that Urdu is the only vernacular to occupy the position of the *lingua franca* of India and declares that, in its opinion, Urdu alone can herald the dawn of Indian unity and consolidation, and that it, therefore, behoves every citizen of India to advance the cause of Urdu, in every way he can."

"This Conference desires to convey its most sincere gratitude to his Exalted Highness the Nizam for the establishment of the Usmania Urdu University, at Hyderabad, Deccan, thereby effecting the advancement of the Urdu language and literature and it expresses its fervent hope that the Nizam will be graciously pleased to order the preparation of Urdu *Nastalique* types so that the work of Urdu printing may be greatly facilitated."

"This Conference conveys to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu its appreciation of her disinterested service she rendered to the cause of Urdu, at the All-India Language Conference, Calcutta, at which unfortunately Urdu was not represented, by boldly declaring Urdu to be the only language, enjoying universality in India, that it respectfully requests her to continue her laudable efforts on the committee, which has been formed to deliberate over the question."

"This Conference urges upon the Karachi Municipality the immediate necessity of establishing Urdu schools for both boys and girls in such part of the town, the residents whereof are Urdu speaking people."

A committee of nine was appointed to translate useful books from foreign languages into Urdu and to consider the feasibility of establishing at an early date an Urdu printing press and a library in Karachi.

WASTE OF MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There must be many who must not be aware of the fact that a *one pice* post card dropped as late as 7 p.m., can be safely received in any place between Bombay and Ahmedabad, early the *next morning*, while an ordinary telegram handed over at about noon in Bombay fail to reach its destination before 24 hours *at least*.

It is thus sheer waste of money to send an ordinary telegram when its purpose can be much more quickly and better served by a letter only.

Further comment is needless!—Yours, etc.,

"WAFOO."

Mar. 30.

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

STRENGTH OF OFFICIAL AUTOCRACY.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

We take the following extracts from the speech of the president, Mr. M. J. Punjabi, which dealt at length with the questions of Home Rule and Industrial Development:—

Gentlemen, you all know very well that these abuses are and what great hardships and misery they work upon our peasantry, upon the zamindars and the village banias.

Can it be denied that during the cold season every year, contributions in the shape of kids, lamps, goats, grass, fuel, grains and cash are levied from the peasantry and the zamindars according to a fixed scale for the officers touring? Who has not seen stores and depots where all the collections are kept for being used for the year? Those of us who are zamindars know well whether these contributions are cheerfully given as presents for the use of the officers, for their private retinue, for their office establishment including the peons, for their horses, riding and loading camels and for the host of attendants: or whether they are submitted to through fear of consequences. So about cher and lapo. The tapadars and the supervising tapadars have not yet given up levying the lapo or anangi. But why blame them? They can't be expected to make heavy rasai from their meagre salaries? Do they not say so plainly? Any own who has been in the country just before any high official is expected to encamp there, will have observed how hundreds of the poor peasantry are dragged from their homes and cultivations and made to toil not only the whole day but over night to finish the work of preparing roads, landhies, and camping grounds in a given time which of course is short. It is awful to imagine the misery entailed on these unfortunate beings by an officer suddenly changing his camps from those previously notified. I had once an occasion to witness such a sight. The cher had to work the whole day and night by toroh light to prepare the new camp and the new roads. Little do the officials know or realise the attendant misery; of course when I informed the official concerned, he was really sorry for it.

RASAI-LAPO-CHER.

There have been efforts made by individual officers in the past to check the abuses, by issue of circulars and by themselves setting the example; and in this respect I must give credit to the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Martin, Mr. Monie and Mr. Rothfield. But no united and sustained efforts have been made by the Government of Sind to eradicate the evils.

As soon as any officer who has interested himself in checking the abuses, leaves his charge and his charge and is succeeded by another whose teudencies are not known, the subordinates again resort to rasai in order to please the new officer who happens to look upon it indifferently, with the result that the practices begin again and are in full swing.

Thus the evil has never been crushed or abolished but it has only occasionally diminished by individual officers. It is idle to say that touring officers can't purchase food stuffs except through the tapedars or the zamindars. Even in towns and big villages where every requirement could be purchased in the bazar, it is the tapadar who is made the supplier. It is equally idle to say that the provisions etc., taken at any camp are adequately paid for. This undercharging is resorted to by the supplier not because he does not want full payment but because he fears the frowns of the officer and thinks that it will otherwise cost him either his service or his promotion. Their fears on occasions are not unjustified.

In spite of circulars of the Commissioner-in-Sind, the rasai continues and the tapadar or the supervising tapadar does levy rasai contributions and lapo from the zamindar, who in his turn, collects from his haris. I am very glad that our indefatiguable and energetic representative the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri has already moved this matter in the Bombay Council and succeeded in having got a committee appointed to investigate the matter and it is indeed a matter of gratification that we have officers amongst us who are prepared to co-operate in the eradication of this evil in Sind. The members to be appointed on this committee should be men of independence and education from Sind. Some independent educated zamindars should be on it. Some men of independent means in touch with raiyats and the zemindars should be on it. With the co-operation of such officers and committee I am sure the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri will find his task made easy and some effective remedy will soon be found to root out the abuses. Only the other day some police servants stationed in a small village in Garhi Yasin taluka had exacted so much of rasai from the villagers, that after three days the shopkeepers had to shut up their shops and run away from the village. On their approaching the D. S. P. Mr. Kirkpatrick, a genuinely sympathetic officer, the police were ordered to clear out from the village. The culprits ought to be severely punished in order to warn others that it is not legitimate even for police to exact such rasai.

FALLOW-RULES.

Fallow rules are peculiar to Sind only. Ordinarily such numbers as are brought under cultivation are liable for assessment; but rule 4 empowers the Government to levy assessment even without cultivation the 5th year, if the land has remained fallow for four preceding years; the unjustness of such a rule is apparent and works great hardship in practice. Though in their resolution No. 1836 of 25th August 1884 the Government of Bombay, *clearly* held out a definite assurance that fallow rules which charged assessment on time expired fallow numbers would be done away with, yet the pledge remains still unredeemed of course.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the late Commissioner-in-Sind while inviting opinion on this from various officers observed: "It has occurred to the Commissioner that the rule might be abolished altogether. In a bad year its operation is always suspended and in a good year when all land is pretty certain to be cultivated for which water is available there should ordinarily be little occasion to enforce it. The forfeiture of time expired fallow lands is moreover merely nominal since forfeited lands are almost always given back to the original and the arrears of fallow assessment realised in the shape of fallow assessment proprietors. The amount of revenue recovered when forfeited lands are restored to original occupants, is not large compared with the total revenue of the province. The abolition of the rule too is likely to result in an appreciable saving of work all round." There could be no better denunciation of this rule than this opinion of the head of the province.

The maintenance of this rule involves untold hardship on the zamindar. When through circumstances over which a zamindar has no control such as the exhaustion of land or overgrowing of weeds, land which has remained fallow for four years could not be cultivated in the fifth, how could the zamindar be asked in fairness to make a gift of one assessment to Government? In consequence of this rule in the fifth year the zamindar try to induce *haris* by extra payments in addition to seed etc., to cultivate the unfit land with the result that very often there is total failure of crop entailing tremendous loss to the zamindar in addition to payment of Government assessment.

The grounds upon which Government claims the maintenance of the rule have been discussed thread-bare by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri and the Hon. Seth Harchandrai in their presidential addresses in 1916 and 1908 respectively and it is not necessary for me to cover the same ground over again. By cogent arguments and by citing chapter and verse they have made out a strong case for Government to abolish the rule and I fully endorse their views.

If Government can not see its way to abolish the rule altogether they should at least make the payment of one penal assessment co-extensive with the period of settlement instead of five years. It is also worth while for our honourable representatives in the Council to bring up a motion on the subject every time till the rule is abolished.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN SIND.

Sind in comparison to her sister-provinces stands on a lower rung of the ladder leading to the destined goal of Swaraj. Her position in the presidency is peculiar: she has therefore to work harder and more strenuously than other provinces for the purpose of reaching the desired goal.

Even India's political rishi the ate Mr. Gokhale in his political testament treated Sind with scant attention and for this treatment Sind is mainly responsible on account of the inactivity and inertia displayed by her. But now the same state of things can not be permitted to continue and Sind refuses to be called a "Benighted province" or a "Sleepy hollow." She is an integral and non-negligable part of India and is prepared to contribute rateably to the Indian culture.

This subject had very recently been a matter for discussion at the last Special Sind Conference held at Hyderabad a few months ago. As it was the legitimate and special province of that Conference to deal with it, my task is considerably simplified so far as this subject is concerned and I have thus to make a very few observations only.

It is an anomaly that Sind is still on the list of "Scheduled Districts" although with Karachi rivalling Bombay, it has been advancing commercially and though in consequence of Mesopotamian conquest, its geographical importance is an assured and unprecedented one.

Whatever be the view adopted with respect to the political status that Sind may occupy in the proposed reforms, we all are unanimously agreed that Sind Commissioner's Act of 1868, that has remained with us for half a century, ought to be abolished and one man's rule ought to end This Act confers powers of the Governor-in-Council on the commissioner-usually of the Indian Civil Service and trained to be an autocrat, and his acts remain uncontrolled and unquestioned by the Bombay Government. That Government has voluntarily parted with its power to check the actions of each occupant that comes and goes. His will is supreme for good or for evil and absolute. Sind feels sequestered. It has a poor representation on the University—her educational advancement is slow-her development of Local Self-Government stunted and her agricultural, irrigational and industrial condition unsatisfactory. I cannot refrain myself from observing that this system is repugnant to the democratic principles that have now surcharged the political atmosphere all over the world and that at present the autocratic system can not inspire that confidence in the minds of the governed that would otherwise be done in the case of a representative Government where in "Self-determination" has a part. What is done in the province, be it in the dispensation of state service, be it in the nominations of municipalities and local boards, be it in the forests or in the judiciary, never reaches the ears of the Bombay Government.

With the repeal of this Act where-with a pre-anti-dulluvian form of Government is carried on, arises the question of demand for a suitable and satisfactory form of Government.

The only possible suggestions for consideration are:—

(1) Should Sind be autonomous with a Governor and Council?

(2) Should Sind be linked to the Punjab?

(3) Should Sind be made a part of Baluchistan?

(4) Should Sind remain annexed to Bombay with a promise that Sind Commissioner's Act be repealed and Sind be given a Commissioner with the same opwers that other Commissioners in the Presidency have?

Brother delegates, these are all momentous questions on the right determination of which the future of Sind depends. All the above suggestions have been fully considered at the last Sind Special Provincial Conference. Mine will be put a feeble voice in endorsement of those views. But the importance of the question is such that the ablest and the most thoughtful men of Sind should meet in committee to consider the various aspects of the questions. Difficulties there are in every course but they have to be met. Under the present system Sind has not gained any thing from the introduction of Morley-Minto reforms Sind unless it rises to suggest its fate will I am sure remain untouched by any changes that the Parliament may introduce at the instance of Mr. Montagu. Sind must make its voice felt that the present system of bureaucratic rule with "wooden, in elastic and iron" machinery can not go on any longer. Before these changes are introduced let this Conference or its specially authorised committee prepare a scheme of reforms for the administration of Sind Government.

INTERNEES, DETENUES AND POLITICAL SUSPECTS.

That the British power so well established in this country with its High Courts, its Penal, its Criminal Procedure Codes, and let us not forget the Press Act, should have resorted to the arbitrary step of interments must be held to be proof of its utter lack of statesmanship. The application of the Defence of India Act, a measure designed "for the purpose of securing the public safety and the Defence of British India" and "powers primarily required in the military interests of the country," in the case of constitutional and law-abiding citizens of India is entirely a misuse of authority.

In winding up his speech on the Defence of India Bill, in the Imperial Legislative Council, on the 18th March 1915, the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee made the prophetic observation, "I hope and trust that [illegible] enemies of Indian advancement for the purpose of blasting those prospects and frustrating those hopes which have been roused in our hearts by the loyal devotion of our countrymen consecrated by their blood on the battlefields of France." The non-official members who were induced to give their sanction to this "dangerous addition" to the repressive laws that have been enacted during the last few years, may well complain of breach of faith on the part of the authorities who have made such unauthorized use of it. It will not be far from truth to say that what was styled as a purely war measure had been used as a weapon by the authorities for gagging and oppressing the political workers and in a majority of cases the persons who are rightly or wrongly suspected by the police or by the C. I. D. To deprive any person of liberty without even a semblance of public trial and proof of guilt is a grievous wrong and a grave offence against the spirit of fairness, freedom and domacracy, for which the allies are professedly fighting at present.

The year that has just closed has witnessed several instances in which on the word of a spy many youngmen, several of them being brilliant products of university, or self-devoted workers in the service of humanity, have been interned without trial in prisons or far-off inhospitable places and let to brood in loneliness without the freedom to communicate with their kindred. Some of them are reported to have gone mad or committed suicide.

Some few have been liberated but they are still shadowed and persecuted with the result that they find themselves unable to do any business.

Any further indifference on our part would mean that we attach no value to human life. Even if these defenses are revolutionists as the Government would have us believe, the treatment that is given to them, in the name of peace and security of the country, is more in keeping with the middle ages than with a civilized Government of the twentieth century.

Gentlemen, I fail to see why Government should refuse to disclose the charge and evidence on which a man is deprived of his liberty indefinitely and why should the friends and relatives not be allowed to visit periodically?

In the name of justice, in the name of humanity and in the name of civilization all this must end and every effort of ours should be directed to the betterment of this state of things. I am glad to learn that a central Bureau for the help of the Muslim internees has been formed very recently at Delhi and from Sind Hon. Mr. Bhurgri and Mr. Ghulam Ali [illegible] patriots have enlisted its members. Time has [illegible] to this movement an All-India character [illegible] respective of caste, colour or creed should be imparted.

In this respect Sind has also paid its contribution in a different form. All appeals for mercy and justice have failed to secure the release of the internees.

LIBERTY OF PRESS.

Indian Press in general [illegible] the difficulties and [illegible] the heaviest of these is the Act of 1910 that hangs like a Damocles sword over the heads of editors, [illegible] of the press. The Act was passed in a spirit of repression, and [illegible] at first to be sparingly used, but in its bosom the deadliest weapon against the very root of [illegible] press, that comes within the [illegible] instead of being [illegible] Government as it is in all other countries where [illegible] been reduced to a [illegible] and terror and is [illegible] sufference only. [illegible] morbid terror of [illegible] slippery law of [illegible] against the image [illegible] or fostering class [illegible]

We are told that [illegible] intended to deal with the press which [illegible] culated "hostility" [illegible] was its apparent [illegible] to be drafted its [illegible] amazingly wide [illegible] local executive, [illegible] may run in, even [illegible]

THE NADWATUL ULEMA.

CONFERENCE AT NAGPUR,

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 30.

The Mahomedan Conference called "Nadwatul Ulema" commenced its 17th annual sitting at Nagpur yesterday under the presidentship of Maulana Habibur Rahman Khan Sahib Sherwani of Aligarh. About one thousand delegates attended the Conference. Sir F. G. Sly, Commissioner, and Mr. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner were also present. Khan Bahadur H. M. Malak, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said that religion had been with them the mainspring of their actions, the bedrock of their race, the foundation of their culture and civilization, and a perennial source of inspiration. Continuing, he said that this movement has been inaugurated to counteract a two-fold evil, viz., to check the growth of dry secular spirit fostered in by Western education in India as also to promote a feeling of amity, goodwill, understanding, and tolerance amongst the various sects of Musalmans, trivial disputes between whom had often led to serious breaches of public peace, and hampered the progress of the community.

The President in his lengthy speech dealt with the history of the Nadwatul Ulema movement and its object which has been the propagation of the Arabic learning on modern and reformed methods along with the necessary teaching of English. He impressed the importance of learning Arabic which language alone contained all their religion, history and almost everything that was indispensable for them to know. The Conference will sit to-day and to-morrow.

ALL-INDIA KANOJIA CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 30.

The All-India Kanojia conference met here, under the presidency of the Hon. Pandit Dokaran Nath Misra. The presidential address dealt with the numerous social and educational problems confronting the community which constitutes one of the most exclusive sects of Brahmins in Northern India. The President urged the community to provide educational facilities for their children and pleaded for the establishment of a Kanojia college in the United Provinces. The President also exhorted the audience to help in the prosecution of the present European war with men and money.

THE VISHNAVAS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The 14th Vishnava Conference is to be held at Tuna on the 19th, 20th and 21st of April 1918.

Goswami Shri Jivanlalji, Shri Gokulnathji, Shri Amrutlalji and Shri Virja Ratanlalji have kindly consented to be present.

Boarding and lodging accommodation will be free for all Vishnavas coming for the Conference and suitable arrangements have been made for the comforts of the Goswami Acharyas.

A report by Captain L. E. Kirwan, of the Indian Gardeners Corps, shows that, during three months stay in Mesopotamia, the Corps produced 400 tons of vegetables and also helped to start numerous gardens all over [illegible]

[illegible] publishers. Even [illegible] the interpretation of [illegible] is denied.

[illegible] has been in the [illegible] convenient weapon [illegible] criticisms which [illegible] under the operation of [illegible] Penal Code. The fate [illegible] journals circulating in a small [illegible] miserable as they [illegible] and capital and most [illegible] existence on [illegible] advertisements have [illegible] under the per[illegible] arbitrary censorship of [illegible] and of the editor or [illegible] will end their ex[illegible] paper ventures [illegible] pet scheme of a [illegible] in the interests of [illegible] displeasure of local [illegible] called upon to show [illegible] should not be demanded [illegible] security is a [illegible] It often happens that [illegible] the security and [illegible] very person [illegible] criticised by the [illegible] an immediate sub[illegible] complainant, [illegible] merges in one—a [illegible] every judicial [illegible]

Since [illegible] year been greatly victimised by the Press Act is as much as "Newspaper," "Home Ruler," "Trade Advertiser" and "Hindi" have been asked [illegible] within the space of a few months. "Sindhi" was already under this [illegible] start of the Act for having changed its [illegible]

The [illegible] was not allowed even [illegible] the objectionable article [illegible] action against it was [illegible] on police information which [illegible] In the case of "Hindi [illegible] refused to follow the [illegible] High Court and sought [illegible] a Magisterial judgment [illegible] to the Madras High Court [illegible] was made to deposit a [illegible] The Press Association [illegible] public must try all legitimate methods in the [illegible] operation of this arbitrary measure. The Press Act and not amended. Press in Sind will until the [illegible] depend upon an organization, Press owners should be [illegible] ment of a particular Press [illegible] the Executive all support [illegible] from this organization.

SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

HARD FIGHTING IN ARRAS REGION.

FIERCE ENGAGEMENT SOUTH SOMME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Mar. 29.

A communiqué from Field Marshal Haig this evening says:

There has been heavy fighting during the day along the whole British line from the south of the Somme to northeast of Arras, the battlefront extending 55 miles.

This morning the enemy after intense bombardment covered by smoke-cloud opened a fresh attack in great strength on a wide front north and south of the Scarpe and simultaneously delivered a series of powerful attacks all along our line southward of the Somme.

The enemy in a new sector of the battle eastward of Arras succeeded in forcing a way through our outpost line. There was hard fighting throughout the day in our battle positions. All assaults were heavily repulsed. Fierce fighting is still proceeding.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACKS.

Southward of the Scarpe we beat off repeated determined assaults at Boyelles, Moyenneville, Ablainzeville, Bucquoy and Puisieux. The enemy succeeded in forcing a way into Dernancourt a second time. Our counter-attack drove him out, killing many and taking many prisoners.

We have been fiercely engaged all day southward of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Arvillers Vrely, and Hamel. Some localities have frequently changed hands in the bitter fighting, but our positions have substantially been maintained. Heavy fighting continues.

GERMAN ADVANCE SOUTH OF SOMME.

GALLANT BRITISH RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Mar. 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring to-day says, yesterday and last night along the extended front, the Germans obtained further gains south of the Somme and slight gains east and southwest of Arras, but our gallantly battling troops hurled back the invaders with heavy losses along the greater part of the line.

The enemy has continued to make the greatest effort south of the Somme, where British and French are fighting stubbornly side by side. Last night's assaults in the extreme northern and southern parts of the battle zone were a continuance of the German scheme to swing their lines out in order to broaden the sharp salient which they have driven in about Albert and thereby possibly enable them to attempt to envelope Amiens.

BITTER FIGHTING BEFORE ARRAS.

Yesterday's fighting before Arras was very bitter, especially in the region of Telegraph Hill, southeast of the city, where swirling masses of defending and attacking troops fought all day at close quarters for possession of this vital elevation. The latest reports state that we are holding on firmly to this possible gateway to the war torn city.

The Germans occupied Neuville-Vitasse, south of Telegraph Hill, also Orange Hill further north, from which they are continuing the offensive.

The conflict was most sanguinary below the Somme. During the afternoon the enemy strongly attacked from Cerissy on the river and gradually pushed forward as far as Marc Cave.

Our troops brilliantly and repeatedly threw back an attempted advance along the Arras-Albert Road. The latest reports state that our defences there are strongly held.

ENEMY FAILURE TO TAKE ARRAS.

FIERCE FIGHTING SOUTH OF SCARPE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 29, 9-25 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Mar. 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring this evening, says: The enemy's attacks yesterday on Arras failed, he succeeded only in advancing his line south of the Scarpe, to the ruins of the old reserve trenches, from which the Germans were ejected a year ago.

[illegible] north of the river the enemy penetrated [illegible], after a prolonged fighting in which [illegible] English battalion resisted heroically, until it was surrounded and the line was withdrawn some hundreds of yards to the vicinity of Bailleul. The prisoners state that the objective was Arras, which must be captured at all costs. The enemy employed shock troops, specially trained to attack, in this particular region. Most severe fighting took place south of the Scarpe where the main thrust against Arras occurred.

ENEMY COMPLETELY EXHAUSTED.

It was for two spurs known as the Orange Hill and the Greenland Hill, which the enemy secured only after successive waves had been mowed down. Thereafter exhausted, the enemy did not attempt to advance further the following night and this morning. The intention to try to take Arras has probably not been abandoned, but the loss inflicted yesterday was so great that the enemy must bring up still more fresh divisions before the renewal of the experiment.

ENEMY ATTACKS ON ARRAS.

ADVANCE AT TERRIBLE PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Mar. 29.

Wiring this evening, the correspondent says wintry weather has arrived with a bleak east wind and sinking glass, threatening snow. Heavy fighting developed this morning, the Germans launching two attacks against Arras one north and the other south of the Scarpe. The former quickly died down but the latter assumed serious proportions, and by eleven, dense German waves, under cover of tremendous bombardment, made some advance.

We exacted a terrible price, as the valley of the Scarpe from Blangy to Roeux affords a good field of fire for machine-guns, while the batteries posted on the ridges northward swept all the terrain.

BRITISH STAND NORTH OF SOMME.

ENEMY EVERYWHERE THROWN BACK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Mar. 30.

A British communique says there were further strong enemy attacks yesterday afternoon and evening at several points northward of the Somme. We maintained our positions and gained ground in places by successful counter-attacks, capturing prisoners and machine-guns.

The enemy's casualties were exceedingly heavy. His frequent attacks were pressed with great determination all day, but only gained outpost lines after several hours' severe hand-to-hand fighting. His reserves were then sent forward against our battle positions, but were everywhere thrown back with great loss and our machine-gun, artillery and rifle fire did great execution.

Southward of the Somme there was continuous heavy fighting until late in the evening. After maintaining the line all day in face of repeated assaults by superior forces, we withdrew a short distance from the advanced positions.

ENEMY THRUST TOWARDS AMIENS

BLOODY REPULSE IN LESSIGNY REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Mar. 29.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring on the evening of the 27th says the tremendous impetus of the thrust towards Amiens does not show any signs of weakening but the wastage of seven days' such fighting is beginning to tell. This is especially true of the push down the Oise Valley, which for the last three days has been held within gun-shot of Noyen, in spite of repeated efforts to break the bar which the French Army has thrown across the valley. Around Lassigny, the scene of the bloodiest fighting since 1914, another fierce battle raged to-day ending in the repulse of the enemy.

The further withdrawal in the region of Montdidier, before heavy pressure, although unpalatable does not prejudice the issue. A mere fraction of the French Army has hitherto been engaged, and on the contrary, the Germans have flung in an important part of their available reserves. The moment the present battle reaches the point of exhaustion, another might begin in which the initiative would be with us. In that battle the French Reserves should prove the decisive factor.

ENEMY'S METHODS OF ATTACK.

The German success hitherto has been gained by methods which, however effective, cannot be long sustained by any army. The attacking troops which are brought up during a short heavy bombardment in which gas shells are profusely used, are echeloned to a great depth before the front of attack. The first assaulting division reaches its objective line regardless of losses, and islets of resistance are left behind to be subsequently dealt with.

As soon as the first assaulters are installed in the new line, they open a tremendously intense rifle, machine-gun and automatic rifle fire at long range, on the second line of objectives. Under cover of this barrage of bullets, which is stiffened by numerous thirty-seven millimetre portable guns and which is intended to cause havoc among the opponents' reserves, two thousand yards away, a second division passing through the first takes up the line in advance of it and opens a similar small-arm bombardment on the opponents' troops still further back.

A third division follows and repeats the process and another and another follow until the final objective is gained or the attack is repulsed. The essential feature of these new methods is immense losses entailed upon the attackers, losses which, perhaps none but a government not bound by public opinion could afford to demand of its armies.

A NEW TYPE OF ENEMY GUN.

The Germans in these attacks are using a new type of low-built seven [illegible] millimetre field-gun, which is as easily moveable as a mountain-gun and accompanies the infantry advance.

EFFECTIVE HELP BY BRITISH AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Mar. 29.

In a communique with regard to aviation, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—Large bodies of our aeroplanes again yesterday carried out low-flying operations. Our aeroplanes dropped over thirty tons of bombs and fired a quarter of a million rounds inflicting severe casualties and delaying the enemy in bringing up troops, and ammunition.

In air fighting, we brought down twenty-four German machines and drove down seven out of control and destroyed two balloons. Nineteen of our machines are missing. It is believed that some landed within our lines. Anti-aircraft gun fire accounted for the greater portion of our casualties.

We continued night-bombing at Bapaume, Bray and Peronne with the utmost vigour. We dropped over a thousand bombs and fired thousands of rounds at good targets which were plentiful and easily visible in the moonlight. Our pilots saw bombs bursting in the middle of columns of troops, transport and encampments. Four of our machines are missing.

We dropped over a ton of bombs on the Sablon station at Metz on the 27th March. Good bursts were seen on the sidings. We successfully raided Luxemburg station on the 27th March, dropping twenty-one heavy bombs. There were several bursts upon our objectives. All the machines returned.

ENEMY TRIBUTE TO BRITISH VALOUR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 28.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 30.

German war correspondents continue to pay a tribute to British valour. The "Vossische Zeitung" in a message dated the 25th says, "They do not give a foot of ground without fighting save where threatened with being cut off. It must also be admitted that the British and French when counter-attacking fight with extraordinary bravery."

ANOTHER TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 29.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., Mar. 30.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," praising the valour of British troops, says they truly have not made German victory easy. Their batteries fired until their gunners were shot down, while the infantry stood their ground firmly and fought hand-to-hand. Every redoubt and trench was defended most stubbornly and no opportunity of counter-attack was missed. Even the cavalry resolutely charged the German storming battalions. The journal continues to explain why the advance is slow.

FRENCH COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

POSITION EAST OF LASSIGNY UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Mar. 30.

The Press Bureau this evening reviewing the situation says: we have maintained all positions northward of the Somme, where there were no serious attacks during the day. There was heavy fighting southward of the Somme and we have been pressed back to the line westward of Hamel-Marcelcave-Demmum.

The French line southward of Demum runs through Mezieres, Laneuville, Sire, Bernard and Gratibus to just westward of Montdidier. There has been further heavy fighting today on this line. The French counter-offensive between Montdidier and Lassigny continues and fresh French troops are arriving. The French line eastward of Lassigny is unchanged.

A captured German order shows that the objective of the division attacking on the 21st near St. Quentin was the Somme near Ham, a distance of eleven miles. The division actually penetrated under three miles.

HAVOC BY FRENCH AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Mar. 30.

A French communique says, between the 22nd and 26th inst. our airmen flying as low as 22 yards from the ground dropped over 50,000 kilogrammes of bombs on convoys, marching columns and massed enemy troops. They also fired thousands of rounds of ammunition. The enemy suffered terribly.

Sixty battle-planes and twenty bombing planes on the 27th inflicted terrible losses on the enemy; they attacked masses of infantry and blew up ammunition dumps, causing great fires. They co-operated in attacking railway stations at Metz-Sablons and Thionville. Several fires and violent explosions were caused at the Metz-Sablons station.

A French air squadron on the night of the 23rd dropped three and a half tons of bombs on the Baden Aniline factory at Ludwigshafen, the principal poison gas factory in Germany. Forty-two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

CONTRAST BETWEEN TROOPS COMFORTS.

FEATS OF BRITISH ENDURANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 30, 6-25 a.m.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

Mr. Percival Phillips wires that it is now typical March weather with much rain and the roads are muddy. The British are well sheltered but the enemy are lodged in a houseless region whence they are most anxious to emerge. Prisoners state that the countryside is full of bodies and the air has the horrible odour of death. The wells cannot be used and ruined villages are impossible as billets because they are strewn with the German dead. There are great piles of bodies along the roads between them.

BATTLEFIELDS CARPETED WITH ENEMY'S DEAD.

The enemy has only recently found time to burn and bury the dead and the spectacle of the battlefield carpeted with bodies of their comrades has affected the fresh troops, who have thus discovered that the British are not too weak to fight.

Prisoners say that the stories of British endurance and skill in fighting have been widely circulated in the German armies. Among the British feats of endurance is an instance of a detachment which marched for eighteen hours and fought throughout the night and half of the next day, repelled three attacks and twice recaptured a village and dug trenches.

BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACKS S. OF SOMME.

NUMBER OF PRISONEERS SECURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30, 1-30 p.m.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Mar. 31.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says, north of the Somme, there have been local actions only. The enemy's attacks yesterday at Dumuin and Mezieres south of the Somme pressed back our troops from the latter village. We secured a number of prisoners, in counter-attacks. All the enemy's attacks at Demuin broke down after sharp fighting lasting throughout the afternoon.

OUR CAVALRY'S GALLANTRY.

Our cavalry during the past week has fought with great gallantry, both mounted and dismounted and has repulsed the enemy inflicting heavy losses in numerous engagements.

BATTLE ON THE OISE SLACKENED.

FAILURE OF ENEMY RAIDS ON FRENCH POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30, 2-15 a.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 30.

Last night's French communiqué says: The battle on the Oise front appreciably slackened during the day. German activity was confined to local attacks at some points on our front, which is daily being consolidated by the ceaseless arrival of reinforcements. All of these attacks were repulsed.

Raids on our positions in the region of Badonviller, the Parroy forest and south of Seppois completely failed.

LINE MAGNIFICENTLY HELD ON BRITISH FRONT.

DASHING CHARGE BY INFANTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30, 2-15 a.m.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring late last evening says:—

On the whole of the British front from Albert on the Ancre to the Somme at Saillylesec and thence southwards to where we join the French above Montdidier, our line has held magnificently throughout the day. At one point only where the Germans got across the river in force about Croisy, so taking the troops in Proyart and Mericourt in the rear, we have fallen back, but that retirement was a gallant and conspicuously well-conducted operation. Our men were taken in the rear before they knew it and in the threatened area there were guns to be withdrawn. Both the infantry and the guns faced round and for a time, the field-guns were firing with open sights when the infantry charged most dashingly and succeeded in driving back the enemy far outnumbering themselves to the river bank till all the guns were withdrawn. Then this section of the line was swung back to new positions by Hamel and Lamotte. This occurred last evening.

SHARP FIGHTING IN LAMOTTE AREA.

There has been sharp fighting in the Lamotte area since it and fighting is proceeding this afternoon west of Guillaucourt where the Germans are reported in great strength.

As evidence of the spirit of the British troops, some, who were very tired after terrific fighting for three days, were ordered to make a new attack which was a serious job for fresh troops twice their number and they attacked singing "Tipperary" and scored a splendid success.

ATTACK S. OF ARRAS REPULSED.

We repelled this afternoon a strong attack at Ayette south of Arras. Some Germans got a footing in the village, but were ejected in a brilliant counter-attack. The ground near Dernancourt has been cleared of the enemy who were repulsed in an attack towards Buire. We are still holding on to the line passing near Mericourt and Saillylesec. Fresh enemy guns are arriving slowly and nights of rain are delaying this.

Airmen continue to report enemy concentrations behind lines which is expected to foreshadow further heavy thrusts.

"TEMPS" ON IMPROVED BATTLE OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 30.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

The "Temps" commenting on the improved battle outlook, says the French reserves have undoubtedly intervened.

BULGARIAN TROOPS ON WEST FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 28.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 30.

Berlin newspapers foreshadow the early participation of Bulgarian troops in the Western offensive.

ENEMY DRIVE DOWN FINALLY ARRESTED.

ANGLO-FRENCH BARRIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., Mar. 30.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring to-day says the situation is now clearer than since the beginning of the offensive. The enemy arrested in mid-course, has abandoned marching straight upon the objectives and breaking down resistance by overwhelming numbers and is now striking at estimated weak spots in order to drive us as far as possible before he himself is brought to a standstill.

INVULNERABLE JUNCTION OF ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES.

Thus, the enemy drive down the Oise valley has been finally arrested. Attempts to cross the Oise farther north have failed and bridges have now been destroyed. The village of Pontleveque below Noyon has been recaptured and the enemy driven from the heights above Suzoy, north-west of Noyon.

The enemy capture of Montdidier was just too late for him to profit by it, as the French forces were able to engage the Germans westwards and bring the advance to a standstill, so nullifying the efforts to find the junction between the British and French armies. The hinge between the British and French armies will never be broken, as the junction is now covered by French forces strong enough to meet all eventualities.

87 ENEMY DIVISIONS IDENTIFIED.

Eighty-seven enemy divisions have been identified on a fifty mile battle front, comprising not only the pick but practically all sound German troops. The French have already engaged three guard divisions, the famous Brandenburgers and some of the best Bavarian divisions. Before the offensive Germans had 109 divisions in the line on the Franco-British front, with 76 divisions in reserve.

The enemy, therefore, has already engaged more than the whole of the reserves in France. The present battle has also demanded certain sectors of the best troops. To replace the wastage the enemy possesses about twenty divisions, conceivably forty, of inferior material, useful for filling gaps, but not for winning battles.

ANGLO-FRENCH JUNCTION.

HOW FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS WERE THROWN IN,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., Mar. 30.

Describing the fierce fighting at the Anglo-French junction, a correspondent says the French troops were brought up on the 22nd in motor lorries and thrown in without artillery support. Successive enemy thrusts necessitated French reinforcements and troops were thrown northwards on the 23rd in order to maintain liason with the British right. The French cavalry was thrown in on the 25th in order to maintain the liason and there were moments when the French were hard put to it to foil the thrusts.

A French officer, paying a tribute to the British, described how the Germans crossed the canal at Jassy at the seventeenth attempt and the canal was then choked with German dead.

ROAD TO PARIS BARRED.

ENEMY ADVANCE HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., Mar. 29.

On the French side the enemy advance appears to have been stopped and the road to Paris through the Oise valley barred. It is thought that the Germans cannot long bear the present rate of sacrifices and if they desire to continue their effort they will soon find themselves with very diminished reserves in the presence of absolutely intact French armies. The Germans had the initiative in the first great battle. The Allies will have it in the second, with all the advantages of choice of moment and place to strike.

LULL IN ENEMY ATTACK.

GROUND GAINED AT CERTAIN POINTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30, 1-40 a.m.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Mar. 31.

Last night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—

Apart from local fighting at different points the enemy to-day has not pressed the attacks, northward of the Somme and we gained ground at certain places.

Heavy hostile attacks developed this morning southward of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Mezieres and Demuin. Fighting here continues.

AIM OF THURSDAY'S ATTACKS.

Captured documents show that the attack on Thursday astride the Scarpe aimed at the capture of the Vimy Ridge and Arras. It was carried out by at least six divisions in the front line with four assult divisions in support. In spite of the force of the attack it did not make any considerable impression on our battle position and resulted in a severe enemy defeat.

In heavy fighting further South between Boiry and Serre which had no greater success, eleven hostile divisions were identified.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO BRITISH VALOUR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., Mar. 29.

M. Clemenceau has telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd-George: France has never more admired British valour and never had greater confidence in British leaders. We are quiet, strong and certain of the future.

GERMANS CAPTURE MONTDIDIER.

WITHDRAWAL TOWARDS HAMEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 29.

The Press Bureau states that the enemy during the night crossed the Somme, southward, near Chipilly; consequently, our left flank southward of the Somme was compelled to fall back towards Hamel, whither the line runs through Lamotte en Santerre, Caixvrely and Warvillers.

Southward of this point the French were pressed back last night along the Roye-Breuteuil road. The Germans entered Montdidier. The line runs from Warvillers through Arvillers, Davenscourt, Gratibus and Mesnil St. Georges to Hainvillers.

The French this morning counter-attacked between Hainvillers and Pont l'Eveque, southward of Noyon, on a front of ten kilometres to a depth of three. The French pressure in this area continues.

Our line northward of the Somme is substantially unchanged. We repulsed several night attacks in the neighbourhood of Beaumont-Hamel, Rossignol Wood and northwestward of Puisieux.

The enemy this morning opened a heavy bombardment, northward and southward of the Scarpe followed by an attack opposite Arras, with a minimum of seven divisions. They penetrated our forward zone, resulting in a fierce engagement.

Our line now runs through Arleux, Fampoux, Neuvillevitasse and Boiteux, and is then unchanged. The fighting has been severe, and it is reported that the enemy has lost very heavily.

FRENCH WITHDRAWAL IN MONTDIDIER REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Mar. 29.

The significant French withdrawal in the region of Montdidier, constituting a retirement of eight miles, is unpleasant news as the Montdidier railway junction is of undoubted importance.

On the other hand, the French success between Hainvillers and Pontleveque is a hopeful sign that the enemy advantage around Montdidier may be retrieved.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH.

DESPERATE FIFHTING IN MONTDIDIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 29.

The French afternoon communique says the battle continued with sustained violence yesterday evening and during the night. The enemy blocked by our valiant troops and cruelly tried before our front through Lassigny, Noyon and the left bank of the Oise, directed all his efforts to our left and threw forward important forces in the region of Montdidier, where unprecedentedly desperate fighting occurred. Our regiments struggling foot by foot and inflicting heavy losses on the assailants, never for one moment, weakened, and fell back in an orderly manner to the heights immediately west of Montdidier.

ENEMY HELD UP NEAR MONTDIDIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Mar. 29.

Last night's French communique says:—The enemy is continuing to push with powerful forces in the region of Montdidier. He attempted this morning to extend his gains west and south of Montdidier, but with magnificent dash our troops counter-attacked with the bayonet and ejected the enemy from Courtemarch, Mensil St. Georges, and Assainvillers, which we carried and solidly hold. This advance exceeds two kilometres deep on a front of twelve kilometres.

On the front of Lassigny and Noyon and south of the Mise, bitter fighting gave the enemy no advantage, our troops holding on vigorously.

MONCHAL STORMED BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 30.

A French communique says, the battle continued wth violence last evening and part of the night in the region of Montdidier. In spite of repeated counter-attacks, the enemy was unable to drive us out of the villages we captured yesterday.

Our troops continuing their successes carried Monchal by storm. Violent engagements occurred in the front of Plessis-Denojades, all enemy attacks against which failed before our indomitable resistance.

Prisoners state that a number of bodies were found on this part of the battlefield also in region of Montdidier, confirming that the enemy's losses were extremely heavy, while he achieved no result.

North of Montdidier the French and British troops are victoriously holding the enemy on the line of the river Avre in front of Laneuville, Sire Bernard, Mezieres, Marcelcave and Hamel.

Our long range guns caught and dispersed enemy infantry columns and convoys on the Laon-Lafere road. There was moderate artillery fire on the remainder of the front.

FRANCE'S MAN-POWER.

BILL CALLING UP 1919 CLASS ADOPTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 30, 1-40 a.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 30.

The Deputies and the Senate have adopted a bill, calling up the 1919 class.

SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

U. S. BID FOR MARITIME SUPREMACY.

AMAZING DETAILS OF OUTPUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Mar. 30.

Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, delivered an important speech before the National Marine League of the United States last night at Delmonicos in New York, giving a comprehensive analysis of the entire shipping situation, as well as hitherto unpublished data regarding the new shipyards, launching ways, built and building tonnage and types of vessels under construction and planned. He said that if by magic a bridge could be thrown across the Atlantic, no military man in Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Paris, London or Washington would have any doubt that the world could be made safe for democracy before the end of the year. America had men, guns and supplies and it all came back to the question of ocean transportation. Fail in ships and they failed utterly.

The responsibility for supplying this need had devolved upon the Shipping Board under the most extraordinary conditions that ever existed at a most critical period of the war's history, when every other industry was being taxed to the utmost capacity in material and labour.

America was not a maritime nation. Her flag had almost vanished from the seas and with the exception of widely scattered shipyards merchant marine construction had become an almost lost art when a sudden call came to outdo the rest of the world in building up the merchant marine—a call coming at a montent when the navy was undergoing the greatest expansion in its history, when most, if not all, of the established yards were feverishly engaged in the rush of construction of draeadnoughts, destroyers, submarines, fuel, ships tenders and other auxiliary craft and when munition makers were absorbing that part of skilled labour not called to Government navy yards or private shipbuilding plants. It was a case of not only building up from the ground but of securing the ground, some of it marshland which had to be filled in before ways could be laid.

POSITION AT AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO WAR.

When America took hold of this job of shipbuilding there was no yard in existence with which they could place an order. The old yards with trained force of shipbuilders were filled to capacity, 70 per cent. of their space being taken by the enlarged naval programme and the remainder by private orders from American and foreign owners and they were faced with the necessity of creating an entirely new industry. The first and biggest part of the job was to establish new shipyards on the waste ground. At the time of America's entrance into the war there were 37 steel shipyards in the United States. They had established 81 additional steel and wood yards, while eighteen others had been expanded and they were building in the new and expanded steel yards 235 new steel shipways, 26 more than at present existed in all the steel shipyards in England.

The new industry they had created would make America the greatest maritime nation in the history of the world. It took Germany 40 years to build up her military machine. In less than eight months America had built up a shipbuilding machine, which, when it got into full swing, would defeat the military machine of Germany. It took Henry Ford with all his genius for organisation and standardisation sixteen years to develop his enormous production. It required twenty years for the United States Steel Corporation to develop its activities to a point where they represent an organisation one half as large as that undertaken by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The work of building America's new shipyards was now virtually completed.

STRIKING FIGURES.

Giving striking details of the output, Mr. Hurley said that Messrs. Skinner and Eddy Company of Seattle had laid the keel for a 8,800 ton vessel which was launched in 64 days. She was delivered to the Fleet Corporation on 5th January and started the first voyage on 14th January.

The Moore Shipbuilding Company of Oakland, California, launched three 9,400 ton vessels in a single afternoon, an accomplishment unrivalled in the world's shipbuilding annals.

The total amount of American steel construction was 8,205,708 deadweight tons made up of 5,160,300 tons under contract with the Emergency Fleet Corporation and 3,045,408 tons of requisition vessels. Of this total 2,131,568 deadweight tons or approximately 28 per cent. had been completed. Of the amount of steel ships under contract and requisition, 655,456 deadweight tons or approximately eight per cent. were actually completed and in service on 1st March. This amount of floating tonnage exceeds the total amount of American output for 1916, including steel and wooden sailing vessels, by approximately fifty per cent.

Notwithstanding difficulties of organisation and handicaps of bad weather conditions, transportation embargoes and railway congestion, nearly as much tonnage had been constructed in Ameircan waters in the past three months as by all other maritime nations of the world combined.

INTERNED GERMAN SHIPS.

Referring to repaired interned German ships, Mr. Hurley said that with an expenditure of a little less than two million dollars they had placed at their own and Allied war service 112 first class German and Austrian vessels, representing carrying capacity of nearly 800,000 deadweight tons.

After referring to the necessity for providing increased means of obtaining engines, boilers and turbines, Mr. Hurley said that at the outset 37 old steel yards began increasing their capacity until they now had 195 ways as against 162 eight months ago. They then made provision for additional new steel yards, thirty being thus erected with a total of 203 shipbuilding ways. They now had in aggregate 67 steel shipyards wholly or partly engaged in the Fleet Corporation work.

These yards would have a total of 398 steel building ways. Of these thirty-five yards with 258 ways were on the Atlantic and the Gulf coast, nineteen yards with fifty-six ways on the Pacific coast and thirteen yards with eighty-four ways on the Great Lakes.

WOODEN SHIPBUILDING.

A year ago wooden shipbuilding in the United States was almost a lost art. Government found 24 old wooden shipyards with 73 shipways. The capacity for wooden shipbuilding had been increased until they now had 81 yards with 332 ways completed or nearing completion. Assuming that these ways would each produce two standard ships annually they would turn out about two million three hundred thousand deadweight tons of wooden ships annually. These 332 wooden ways added to 398 steel shipbuilding ways gave a total of 730 derths upon which to build steel and wooden vessels, a total increase in a few months of 495. With the total of 730 wood and steel ways they would have 521 more berths than Sir Eric Geddes in a recent speech stated that England had at present.

Continuing, Mr. Hurley said that the proposal to build concerete ships was first regarded as a fascinating absurdity. On 14th March was launched from the yards the Sanfrancisco Company's first concrete steamship. The vessel called "Faith." The telegram announcing successful the launching said, "The appearance after the launching warrants the belief that this form of construction may be safely depended upon."

PATRIOTIC LABOUR RESPONSE.

Mr. Hurley said he opposed conscription of labour, believing that labour would respond to all demands. Labour generally throughout their shipyards was to-day receiving the highest rates of wages ever paid for similar work in the world's history. The additional cost of ships due to increased wages in yards covering the programme would be above 300 million dollars.

The labour leaders with whom he came into close contact, especially Mr. Gompers and his immediate associates, had his confidence and the country recognised their patriotism. After describing the arrangements for housing and training workmen, Mr. Hurley said that in 1916 there were less than 45,000 men employed in all shipyards in the country and on 2nd March, 1918, there were 236,000, of whom 170,589 were on actual ship construction and the remainder on yard construction and other branches of the industry.

FABRICATING SHIPYARDS.

Mr. Hurley made a brief reference to three fabricating shipyards at Hog Island, Newark Bay and Bristol, Pennsylvania, which, he said, were assembling yards, materials being fabricated in scores of steel plants scattered throughout the country as far west as Omaha and Nedraska. In some instances ninety-five per cent. of the work was being done at points far remote from the shipyards. The fabricated method of ship construction would add millions of tons to the merchant marine. The assembling yards with fifty ways at Hog Island, twenty-eight at Newark Bay and twelve at Bristol, when in full operation would produce yearly more ships than England had ever been able to turn out in the same time. At Newark Bay they would have a continuous serioes of vessels dropping into the water at the rate of two weekly and Hog Island with the larger number of ways and bigger type of vessels would produce even greater tonnage.

When the high point of curve of production was finally reached there would be a continuous performance of production and launching. America's gigantic programme of ship construction would place her in a position where she could rely on native resources rather than depend on the fleets of competitors as largely as in the past. Shipping was the essence of the struggle which the world was engaged in with the submarine. The Shipping Board were alive to the needs of the situation and they were receiving direct and constant guidance from that great American Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy, President Wilson.

GENERAL FOCH.

APPOINTED GENERALISSIMO, OF ANGLO-FRENCH ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30, 5-0 a.m.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Mar. 31.

The "Morning Post" states that with the concurrence of Field-Marshal Haig, the British and French Governments have decided to appoint General Foch as the Generalissimo of the Anglo-French armies on the Western front during the present operations in order to obviate the difficulties due to the mixing up of British and French troops. One British army has for some days past been commanded by a French general.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA.

IMPORTANCE OF HURRYING UP REINFORCEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Mar. 28.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Mar. 30.

At a dinner at the Lotus Club here Lord Reading read the following message from Mr. Lloyd-George to America, dated 27th instant:—

We are at the crisis of war. We are attacked by an immense superiority of German troops and our army has been forced to retire.

The retirement has been carried out methodically before the pressure of a steady succession of fresh German reserves, which are suffering enormous losses.

The situation is being faced with splendid courage and resolution and the dogged pluck of the troops has for a moment checked the ceaseless onrush of the enemy and the French have joined in the struggle, but this battle is the greatest and most momentous in the history of the world and is only just beginning.

Throughout it the British and French are buoyed with the knowledge that the great republic in the West will neglect no effort which can hasten its troops and ships to Europe. In war, time is vital. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time.

BOLSHEVIK RECAPTURE OF ODESSA DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 29.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., Mar. 30.

A telegram from Vienna says it is denied that the Bolsheviks have recaptured Odessa.

ANARCHY IN UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 28.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 30.

The "Vossische Zeitung" states that anarchy in the Ukraine has reached the highest point. Peasants in some districts are resisting export of corn to Austria with hand-grenades and machine-guns.

ENEMY PAUSE ON NORTHERN FRONT.

CRITICAL PHASE OF BATTLE APPROACHING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 29.

Assurances from Paris of the imminent intervention of reserves are very welcome, for experts emphasise that the fate of the battle largely depends on their concentration. A critical test will come when either side attacks or counter-attacks from the present positions. In such an encounter the Allies will have the advantage of fresh troops.

The enemy apparently has paused on the northern front in order to reorganise his line and is bringing up artillery while cautiously advancing on the old Somme battlefields. Here his tired masses shelterless in the moonlit wilderness, are pounded all night by the British big guns and bombed by aeoplanes. The enemy main attack is now apparently passing south of the Somme.

Mr. Percival Phillips says the enemy brought ten divisions from Flanders, four from Lorraine and one from Lens, as if he intends making the principal attack on the British right flank instead of extending activity north of the Scarpe. He is thus concentrating his strength in the rear covered by the Crown Prince's Army.

MILITARY AWARDS.

INDIAN RECIPIENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Mar. 30.

The Gazette announces the following awards:—

D. S. O.—Majors R. L. Bignell and G. K. Channer and Capt. J. Scott.

Bar. to M. C.—Lieut. W. P. Oddie.

M. C.—Capts. E. J. Ashmore, O. A. Godson C. N. Davies, E. G. Tuite-Dalton, Lieuts. R. D. Ambrose, V. K. Apte, C. W. Baxter, R. H. Burne, G. R. Dowland, G. E. Hawkes, J. H. Lang, A. G. Lucas, A. V. Rooth, G. N. Storrs, R. G. Woodward, Sec.-Lt. A. H. Joyce, Jemadar Janak Singh, Subadar Mit Singh.

ALLIED EMBASSIES RETURN TO RUSSIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 28.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Mar. 29.

The Allied Embassies have returned to Russia from Finland. They have issued a statement affirming the necessity for the Allies to defend their interests, which have been seriously compromised by the separate peace. They announce their intention of taking up their residence at Vologda, because there is no central authority in Petrograd and for other reasons.

ALLEGED FEATS OF GERMAN "TANK."

ENEMY REPULSED IN ROSSIGNOL WOOD,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 1-5 p.m. Mar. 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that an intelligent prisoner of the Guards' Division states that the German offensive will continue to be pushed until stopped by our resistance. Whilst this may sound a platitude, it does suggest the expectations of it being stopped. Various enemy and neutral war correspondents dwell on the wonderful feats of the Sturmfahrzeuge, or storming cars, and of Sturmwagen, or Tanks, but I can learn nothing of their appearance anywhere on our front. Most, if not all, of the hundred British tanks which the enemy claims to have captured were systematically rendered worthless before being abandoned. Meanwhile, the enemy continues to bring in troops from far and near to replenish his reserves, and along wide stretches the German front is held by a mere screen of troops.

HINDENBURG'S GAMBLE.

Marshal von Hindenburg is making his great gamble upon the present battle front, but the term should not be used disparagingly, since all battles are gambles, and all great leaders have been daring military gamblers. The latest news is that there was heavy fighting during the night near Rossignol Wood, and that at one period the Germans made some advance but were driven back with bombs and bayonets. There was also fierce fighting near Beaumont-Hamel and in the neighbourhood of Sailly-Lorette. There is some obscurity regarding what happened in the great storm centres farther south, but as it is reported that the situation is well in hand, there is no cause for anxiety.

ORIGINS OF THE WAR.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF GERMAN SCHEMING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 29.

Further excerpts from Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum afford additional and remarkable confirmation that Germany desired the war. Prince Lichnowsky describes a decisive conversation at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, in which all agreed that there would be no harm if war with Russia resulted. He was instructed to induce the English press to be friendly if Austria gave Serbia her death blow.

Prince Lichnowsky emphasised that it would be easy to find an accepable solution in a couple of sittings, but he was told by Beriin to work for the localisation of war. When Germany refused the final British proposal and Sir E. Grey invited a counter-proposal Berlin insisted upon war. "I could get no other answer from Berlin."

The memorandum describes Mr. Asquith and Sir E. Grey as pacifists. When Mr. Asquith on August 2nd saw that Germany intented war he went to see Prince Lichnowsky. All through quite calm tears ran down the Premier's face.

PALESTINE OPERATIONS.

BRITISH APPROACHING AMMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Mar. 30.

A Palestine communique says, we occupied Essallt on Monday night. Our mounted troops yesterday morning were approaching Amman upon the Hedjaz railway.

LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Mar. 30.

A Palestine communiqué says, our forces eastward of the Jordan were converging yesterday afternoon on Amman and our mounted troops were within a mile of the town. We have taken two hundred prisoners. Our aeroplanes heavily bombed traffic on the Hedjaz railway.

INVESTITURES BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Mar. 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in Palestine in a message dated 19th says the Duke of Connaught visited the front and reviewed the troops. He held investitures on Mount Zion. Jerusalem, where General Allenby and other generals received honours recently conferred on them by the King, also at Jaffa where he presented the awards conferred by the King upon officers and men of the Scottish troops.

TERRIBLE GERMAN WASTAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 29.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing on the evening of the 26th says the men are convinced that the Germans will infallibly be beaten if everyone gives of his best.

The french are solidly established along south of the Oise and the guns command every bridge. The correspondent declares that the rate of the German wastage cannot be maintained for many days. The French have repeatedly fallen back to the next position, because they have used up all ammunition firing into the dense masses. He gives an instance how the cuirassiers on the 24th were compelled to break off the fight because the machineguns were red hot and the carriers were unable to keep pace with the requirements. One gunner said he could have used 50,000 rounds with advantage.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

MESSAGES FROM LORD BRYCE AND LOND NORTHCLIFFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Mar. 30.

Lord Bryce has sent a message to the South American Republics, emphasising that this war is unlike any other war. It is a war of principle for liberty, to save mankind from enslavement by power, declaring that it means to dominate first Europe and then the Western hemisphere. That is what brought the United States into the war. German victory would banish Republicanism from the world and the men of South America will surely give sympathy to those in Europe who are fighting the battles of democracy and humanity.

GERMAN MONSTER GREEDY EYES.

Lord Northcliffe in a similar message says Latin America is as vitally interested in the world-war as North America because the defeat of France and the British Empire would be followed by an attack upon South America, as surely as night follows the day. "The German monster has already cast greedy eyes on your South American republics and already has agents among you for action. We are gratified at your sympathy, knowing that if need arise we shall see your sons standing in the trenches, beside our children and those of the United States."

BRITISH AERIAL SUPREMACY

NINE GERMAN MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30, 1-40 a.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 30.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—The majority of our aeroplane attacks were made southward of the Somme, where large concentrations of troops were constantly reported. The fighting planes continue work till dark in spite of rainstorms and low clouds and fired nearly a quarter of a million rounds. There was not much air fighting considering the number of the British machines in the air, but on the battle front the fire from the ground was again heavy.

We brought down nine German machines and drove down five others out of control. The fire from air brought two down. Two of ours are missing.

ANGLO-FRENCH MILITARY CO-ORDINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29, 8-29 a.m.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., Mar. 29.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that an announcement relative to Anglo-French military co-ordination may be expected most immediately. An influential role will be assigned to General Foch in this connection.

SIR W. MEYER AT CALCUTTA.

ASSURANCE REGARDING CONTROL OF NEW CAPITAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar.

Sir William Meyer met members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. In a lengthy speech dealing with the questions raised by the Chamber, he said, he had been in communication with the Secretary of State and the head offices of exchange banks in London, and had submitted proposals, which if sanctioned would enable exchange banks to ceal more completely than had hitherto been possible with the financing of export transactions. Government was doing what it could to effect further restriction of exports in connection with the war requirements and would give full consideration to any specific proposals made in this direction.

Regarding the Councils, Government had no intention of stopping Councils, a measure which would be very prejudicial to Indian trade, and would do all it could to meet the legitimate Council demands.

Regarding the War Loan, the Government had abstained from imposing additional taxation by means of a special tax on war profits or otherwise, because they believed they would get better results from the Loan, but it was incumbent on those who had escaped taxation to justify the action of Government by liberal contributions to the Loan.

Regarding silver, negotiations in Washington were still confidential, but the latest information was that they were progressing satisfactorily, and he hoped the results would be a material increase in specie remittances over the amount taken credit for the budget.

Regarding the Act restricting issues of public companies, Government had no intention of using the powers under the Act to put a general stoppage to such issues. They would be readily accorded if issues were not likely to prejudice the permanent claim of Government borrowing when the object of flotation was such that it was desirable, even though it might diminish Government loan receipts. Small flotations would be licensed as a matter of course, when they did not exceed one l

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"THE LINE HOLDS."

GRAVER ... CONSIDERED OVER ...

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Mar. 30.

"The ... is the essential fact of ... of the considerable ... in the south marked by the ... and extension of the ... direction of Arras. The ... which is probably ... of the Allied armies ... endangered, but the ... experts is to reserve ... the ultimate consequences pending ... the Allied reserves. ... that these will be ... prevent the enemy ... which he has been doing at ...

... OF ALLIED REINFORCE... MENTS.

... the front emphasise ..., as the result of the ... have wholly shaken off ... of trench warfare and ... understand that the l... necessarily of vital ... The situation, indeed, is ... the slightest an... ...rters where the gravest ... over. Fresh troops ... up steadily and the ... confidence as in strength. ... of the line have not ... days except to throw ... With the exception of ... have gained little and ... of an offensive in other ...

... the general charac... attack on a wide front. ... to widen the area of ... continues desperate ... His losses are not ... respondents now estim... per cent. They mention ... naval division, which ... hitherto only employed ...

... TE TO BRITISH ... LOUR.

... German communique last ... an apologetic statement ... German losses, evidently ... anxiety. The German ... prominence to British ... readers not to expect ... they declare that hard and ... will be necessary to over... and most determined ...

... quoted as warning correspon... have been torn up and ... ed, but assuring them ... will be made to maintain ... the attack. Meanwhile, ... is hardening in favour ... stores to reinforce the ... if it is expected that ... accelerate despatch of ... duty of filling the gap ... British.

... ETTE OF INDIA.

... ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 29.

... DEPARTMENT.
... Wallis, Deputy Assay ... verts to military employ... Zahid Hossain and S. ... are appointed to the Gene... Indian Finance Department. ... to be Deputy Controller, ...

... DEPARTMENT.
... appointed to the India... officers:—Messrs. F. ... Williams C. B. W... E. N Crewe and T. ...

... Assistant Surgeons receive ... for war services:— ... and W. K Coombes. ... Hane, I.M.S., retires ... to-day.

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... G. TILAK

... MADRAS

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... 15th April 19 18

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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Mr. B. P. WADIA:—The pamphlet will prove very useful for propaganda work.

Mr. JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA, President, Home Rule League, Karachi:—I am much struck with the contents of the pamphlet. I would wish it to be translated in Vernaculars.

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N. B.—Write to-day for Illustrated Catalogue.

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MALARIA
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which has earned the public appreciation all over the world by its marvellous efficacy, even in chronic cases with enlargement of spleen.
No relapse. A sure and safe Preventive.
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Beware of Imitations & Substitutes.

SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

REVIEW OF MAN-POWER DEMANDED.

LABOUR QUARRELS ENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Mar. 30.

The papers continue to urge Government not to hesitate to take the strongest measures to reinforce the armies in France, some demanding convocation of Parliament in order to sanction a review of the whole man-power position. It is pointed out that the whole nation has rallied to Government and the spirit of 1914 has been revivified.

Thousands of munition workers have volunteered to work on holidays and industrial disputes have been settled automatically, thus the plans for a national strike of engineers for 6th April were abondoned yesterday, when the committee appointed at an unofficial conference at Manchester called off the strike and furthermore appealed to all engineers to do the utmost to replace the losses in the offensive.

The Minister of Munitions acknowledges the general respense of munition workers to his appeal to forego Easter holidays.

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS ON WESTERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., Mar. 30.

With regard to Mr. Lloyd George's message which is stimulating America to renewed efforts, it is stated that Government is straining every resource and confidently hopes to place over a million troops on the Western front during the present year.

LONG RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF DUNKIRK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 28.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 30.

Twenty-six 380 millimetre shells from a German long-range gun fell in Dunkirk during the week-end. Hitherto there have been five casualties. The damage was slight.

A POTSDAM BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 27.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., Mar. 30.

In the by-election for the Niederbarnio district of Potsdam a Majority Socialist defeated a Minority Socialist by 25,000 votes to 250.

GERMANS' RUTHLESS PRODIGALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Mar. 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring to-day says during the past twenty-four hours the Germans have made only a comparatively trifling gain as the result of numerous massed attacks, practically all along our front, whilst we may claim several distinct local successes either in completely repulsing the enemy blows or wresting back his gains by counter-attack.

Although the German High Command continues to use up infantry with ruthless prodigality, I believe the general pressure is for the moment less determined. This may be partly attributable to the enemy waiting to bring up heavy artillery preparatory to another great effort, and partly to exhaustion. Needless to say, we are taking every advantage of the relative lull.

NEW GERMAN GUN.

KAISER CONGRATULATES KRUPPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 28.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 30.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to Krupps: "Congratulations on the new gun bombarding Paris."

HUGE GERMAN CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 28, 10-35 p.m.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., Mar. 29.

The following telegram remarkably confirms from enemy sources the British accounts of the huge German casualties:—

AMSTERDAM.—Travellers from all parts of Germany relate that thousands and thousands of badly wounded are arriving daily, totally eclipsing all experiences. Casualties are being packed in every town and village with any accommodation. The recent closure of the frontier is believed to be due to the transportation of masses of the wounded.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ROUND SEVASTOPOL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, March 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 29.

Desperate fighting is going on round Sevastopol between the Soviet troops and the Austro-German detachments. The latest advices state that the Austro-Germans are fifty versts from Ekaterinoslav.

CAPT. J. McCUDDEN AWARDED V. C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 30.

The Press Bureau states that Captain James McCudden of the Flying Corps has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery, exceptional perseverance, keenness and very high devotion to duty on various occasions in December, January and February. He had previously been awarded the D.S.O. with bar, the Military Cross and the Military Medal.

DUTCH SHIPPING COMMISSION DEPARTS FROM U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Mar. 28.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 30.

The Nieuwe Amsterdam, the largest Dutch liner, has sailed for Holland with the Dutch shipping commission and a hundred members of the crews of Dutch ships taken over by the United States. Germany has given the steamer safe conduct.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MAN-POWER BILL URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., Mar. 29.

The "Daily Express" says that a powerful section of the Government is urging the introduction of a new man-power bill when Parliament reassembles, including an age-limit between 45 and 50 with application to Ireland and mobilisation of volunteers.

BIG TYPE EDITIONS OF REYNOLD'S NOVELS.

		Rs.	as.
1	Mysteries of London in 13 Vols.	7	0
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Tell us not, in joyful numbers,
Malaria—an empty dream,
Doctors diagnose in slumbers,
And drugs are not what they seem.

Pain is real! Fever earnest!
And the grave is sure the goal;
"Dust thou art to dust returnest."
To the Body says the Soul.

Though enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is the victim's hope and aim;
With all the help that he can borrow,
The symptoms still remain the same.

While they last, his strength is fleeting
And his heart, though stout and brave,
Like a muffled drum is beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In this Man-Malaria battle
The struggle is of death and life,
Where no arms or armours rattle,
But SQUIBB'S the hero in the strife.

Trust no mixtures, howe'er pleasant
Their advertisements you have read!
Try not "cures" that yet one hasn't!
But trust in SQUIBB and GOD o'erhead.

Imitators all remind us
None can vie with SQUIBB sublime
In the race they fall behind us
Efaced on the sands of time.

The name of SQUIBB finds fate another
In this world of many fevers,
A solace to a health-wrecked brother
When fever burns or ague shivers.

Malaria is up and doing,
In his hands now hangs your fate;
But SQUIBB, as ever, keeps pursuing,
The fiend, who flies precipitate.

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CURES MALARIA & FEVERS.
MADON SONS & Co.
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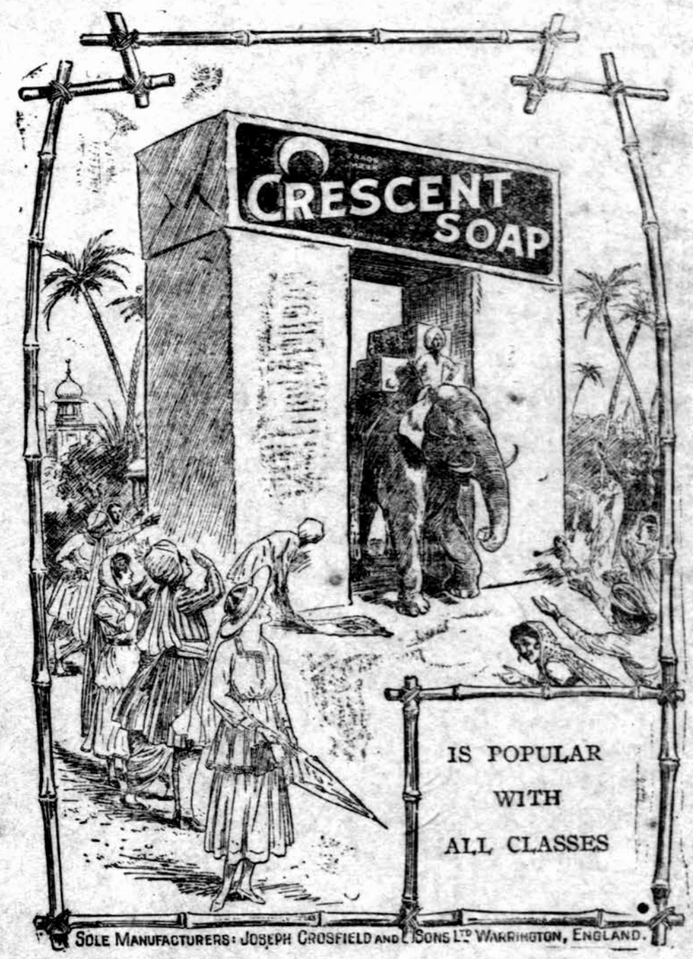

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These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

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Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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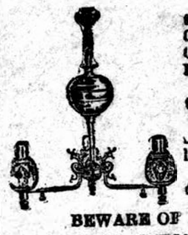

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THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

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HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WEATH[illegible]

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, [illegible]

The weather has cleared in Baluchistan but is still unsettled in the extreme North of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the North-West Frontier Province, local in Kashmir. Parachinar reports five inch, Drosh one and a half. The temperature is low in Madras and along the North-West Frontier, nearly normal over the rest of the country.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in North-West Frontier Province. Some extension into Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Mar[illegible]

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.810 inches
Temperature of Air	81.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.6 "
Dew Point	65.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.593 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.5 "
Minimum do.	73.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NNE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do	199 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	30	m 0	21	27	3	30	m 6	1	15	10
		0	59a	27	7		6	16a	17	9
Sun.	31	m 0	46	26	10	31	m 6	27	18	9
	Apl.	1	30a	27	3	Apl.	6	46a	18	3
Mon.	1	m 1	14	26	5	1	m 6	54	15	11
		2	4a	26	8		7	15a	18	11
Tues.	2	m 1	43	25	10	2	m 7	22	16	2
		2	48a	26	1		7	47a	19	8
Wed.	3	m 2	20	25	1	3	m 7	55	16	8
		3	31a	25	5		8	28a	20	5
Thur.	4	m 3	8	24	5	4	m 9	23	18	0
		4	37a	25	0		10	55a	21	6
Fri.	5	m 4	26	23	11	5	m 10	50	18	[illegible]
		6	0a	25	0					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.		Sunset	
" 30 (Saturday)	h	6h 35m	h	6h 52m
" 31 (Sunday)	h	6h 34m	h	6h 53m
April 1 (Monday)	h	6h 33m	h	6h 53m
" 2 (Tuesday)	h	6h 33m	h	6h 53m
" 3 (Wednesday)	h	6h 32m	h	6h 53m
" 4 (Thursday)	h	6h 31m	h	6h 53m
" 5 (Friday)	h	6h 30m	h	6h 54m

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	April 1918.	4	7	3.1 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	10	4.3 a.m.
First Quarter	"	18	9	37 7 a.m.
Full Moon	"	26	1	35.4 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th March, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the east Punjab; elsewhere cloud is heavy and humidity above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Multan while night temperature is in slight excess at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the east of the United Provinces. Night temperature is below the average at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Sind and are clear in Rajputana. Day temperature is slightly below normal in Sind; night temperature is below the average in the south of the division and is above it in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is locally drier than usual. Night temperature is below the average in the south of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except in south Hyderabad. Humidity is locally below normal. Night temperature is below the average in east Hyderabad and at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Heavy cloud persists in the north Punjab, but no appreciable rain has fallen. Thunderstorms have occurred in Ceylon, and Colombo reports 0.60in. of rain. The disturbed weather in the north is less marked to-day and dry weather appears probable except possibly in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 30th of March, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th Mar.)	67.2	57.1	80	..	5.79	—4.63
Jask	78.	61.4	77	..	7.23	+3.22
Do. (th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th Mar.)	75.3	70.1	53	..	0.55	—3.04
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.6	63.8	74	0.02	1.20	—0.30
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	84.4	64.0	81	..	2.61	—0.63
Hissar	92.7	63.1	54	..	0.99	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	92.0	69.0	46	..	0.98	—1.79
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.2	66.3	43	..	1.22	—0.35
Mainpuri	97.8	63.7	27	..	0.71	—1.40
Jhansi	97.6	63.8	33	..	0.27	—1.61
Cawnpore	97.0	70.5	36	..	0.65	—1.33
Allahabad	97.4	62.3	30	..	0.30	—1.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	91.7	72.0	49	..	0.62	—0.47
Karachi	78.8	66.4	72	..	1.54	+0.11
Aimer	93.4	61.0	43	..	0.25	—1.04
Jaipore	95.5	66.7	21	..	0.31	—1.13
Kotah	99.5	67.6	31	..	0.10	—0.76
Mount Abu	83.5	66.9	20	..	0.12	—1.03
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.2	65.9	32	..	0.15	—0.30
Dwarka	81.3	72.8	81	..	0.01	—0.67
Veraval	85.3	67.0	73	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	97.1	64.5	71	..	0	—0.49
Bhavnagar Para	98.8	68.2	57	..	0	—0.56
Surat	103.3	68.9	54	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	100.4	68.1	42	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	99.7	67.2	50	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	98.1	63.0	25	..	0.06	—0.74
Indore	98.6	63.1	33	..	0.21	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.1	64.8	35	..	1.29	—1.30
Saugor	97.4	71.0	19	..	0.14	—2.11
Hoshangabad	99.1	69.9	23	..	0.35	—1.40
Khandwa	102.4	68.5	18	..	0.09	—1.13
Akola	103.4	65.9	13	..	0.22	—1.76
Amraoti	101.3	70.1	10	..	0.14	—1.89
Nagpur	100.7	65.5	25	..	0.37	—2.13
Chanda	102.1	64.0	38	..	0.37	—2.18
Raipur	98.1	69.1	22	..	0.96	—1.23
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.5	73.1	73	..	1.46	+0.87
Ratnagiri	91.1	73.7	55	..	0.99	+0.25
Marmugao	89.5	74.0	80	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	89	72.4	87	..	1.10	—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.1	63.2	20	..	1.61	+0.74
Ahmednagar	98.6	61.9	25	..	3.13	+1.70
Poona	92.4	63.4	51	..	2.01	+2.75
Sholapur	100.1	66.7	28	..	0.67	—1.04
Bijapur	98.8	71.4	32	..	1.16	—0.38
Belgaum	95.1	63.7	50	..	5.70	+3.44
Aurangabad	99.1	66.1	19	..	0.41	—1.01
Nizamabad (Indur)	101.2	65.7	22	..	0.14	—1.70
Hyderabad	95.2	68.0	52	..	3.14	+0.99
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.2	70.4	69	..	2.41	—1.05
Calicut	89.4	75.1	80	..	7.87	+0.18
Cochin	90.1	75.9	67	..	17.19	+5.87
Colombo	89.3	74.0	98	0.63	21.50	—6.10
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	69.2	82	..	13.78	+6.84
Bellary	100.6	68.1	42	..	2.75	+0.28
Cuddapah	98.6	71.3	51	..	5.75	+0.93
Madras	88.3	68.5	70	..	22.36	+1.60
Bangalore	89.7	60.4	59	..	3.29	—0.32
Coimbatore	95.6	64.9	51	..	7.86	+2.13
Trichinopoly	97.2	66.2	64	..	3.32	—0.96
Negapatam	89.8	70.9	77	..	38.04	+8.53

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 30th March, 1918, was 30.043 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .040 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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